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REGULATIONS AND ORDERS

FOR

THE ACTIVE MILITIA,

THE SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION, AND THE RESERVE MILITIA (IN THE CASES THEREIN MENTIONED),

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, 4TH MARCH, 1870, AND PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE, 12TH MARCH, 1870.

OTTAWA:
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1870.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Friday, 4th day of March, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the 96th Section of the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 40, intituled: "An Act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada."

His Excellency has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered that the

"Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia, the Schools of Military Instruction and the Reserve Militia (in the cases therein mentioned) of the Dominion of Canada" submitted by the Adjutant General of Militia, hereunto appended, and forming part of this Order, shall be and the same are hereby adopted and established.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

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REGULATIONS AND ORDERS

FOR

THE ACTIVE MILITIA,

The Schools of Military Instruction, and the Reserve Militia (in the cases therein mentioned),

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

1870.

All previous Regulations relating to matters treated of in, or inconsistent with, the following regulations are hereby abrogated.

When it is necessary to refer to these Regulations in Official Correspondence, the number of the Paragraph is to be quoted, and not the page.

PRECEDENCE AND DISTINCTIONS OF CORPS.

1. The following is the order of precedence of the several Corps and Battalions of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada—Corps of each arm taking precedence according to date of formation.

1st. The Governor-General's Body Guard—Of Cavalry.

2nd. Squadrons and Troops of Cavalry.
3rd. Field Batteries.
4th. Garrison Artillery.
5th. Corps of Engineers.
6th. Battalions of Infantry or Rifles.
7th. Provisional Corps or Companies of Infantry or Rifles not yet in Battalions.
8th. Naval Brigades.

2. It is to be understood that on parade, corps are to be distributed and drawn up in the mode which the senior officer present in uniform and commanding may consider most convenient, and best adapted to the purposes of the service.

COMMAND AND RANK.

I.—Officers in General.

3. The Adjutant-General is charged under the orders of Her Majesty with the Military command and discipline of the Militia.

4. The Deputy Adjutant-General of Militia at Head-Quarters, takes rank, command and precedence immediately after the Adjutant-General.

5. The Deputy Adjutants-General of Militia are appointed to command the Militia of their respective Districts, and take rank and precedence according to the dates of their commissions as Lieutenant-Colonels in the Militia, immediately after the Deputy Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters.

6. Whenever the Force is called out for duty, in the absence of the Adjutant-General or any other of the officers detailed in the above paragraphs, all commands belong to the senior Combatant officer present, irrespective of the branch of the service to which he belongs. (See section 35, Militia Act.)

7. In case two commissions of the same date interfere, the officer whose name stands first in the general order takes precedence; officers of Her Majesty's Regular Army take precedence of Militia officers of the same grade without reference to date of commissions.

8. Captains having the brevet rank of field officers are to do duty as field officers in camp and garrison; but they are also to perform all regimental duties according to their regimental rank.

9. Officers employed as Brigade-Majors, if of the rank of field officer, are to take rank and precedence according to their dates of commissions as field officers.

10. Officers relinquishing their commissions, are not to be considered as retaining any rank in the Militia, either on account of such commissions or of any brevet commission they may have held, except in cases which may be exempted from this regulation by special authority, and notified in general orders.

RELATIVE RANK.

11. The relative rank of the following non-Combatant Officers will be,—

Surgeons rank with Majors. Assistant Surgeons, on appointment, with Lieutenants; after five years' service with Captains. Veterinary Surgeons, on appointment, with Lieutenants; after five years' service with Captains.

It is to be distinctly understood that relative rank confers no military status or command.

HONOURS AND SALUTES.

12. Whenever called out for duty as a Guard of Honour, &c., the Militia are to receive His Excellency the Governor General with a general salute, Standards and Colours flying, Officers saluting, and Bands playing "first part of a slow march;" The guards mounted over the Governor General pay no compliments to any other person.

Guards of Honour, who will pay similar compliments, will be furnished to the Lieutenant Governors of Provinces on the opening and prorogation of the Provincial Legislatures. Applications for such guards of Honour, must be made through the D. A. G. of the District to the Adjutant General, Head Quarters, Ottawa.

13. In the absence of the Governor General, the Administrator of the Government is entitled to

receive the same honours as those accorded to the Governor General.

14. In order to prevent any confusion or mistake in towns garrisoned by Her Majesty's Regular Troops, whenever the whole or any corps of the active Militia in those garrisons assemble for exercise with blank ammunition, or to fire salutes, &c., within the limits of such garrisons, the officer commanding the Active Militia shall previously notify the same to the officer commanding the Regular Troops in such garrisons; and it is directed that the general assembly shall not be sounded by Buglers belonging to any corps of the active Militia in those garrisons, without a distinguishing call peculiar to the corps or company being sounded immediately before the call for the assembly.

15. The Militia are, when called out for their annual training in camp, to turn out, but not under arms, whenever His Excellency the Governor General, or the General officer commanding the Regular Troops passes along the front of the camp. On these occasions they are to be formed in open column with closed ranks, all officers at their posts.

16. When two Battalions or Corps meet on the march the junior in point of precedence is to halt in line, open its ranks and salute the other Battalion or Corps, which proceeds on its march, with swords drawn or bayonets fixed, trumpets sounding or drums

beating, Standards or Colors flying, till it has cleared the front of the Battalion or Corps which has halted. A Battery of Artillery with its guns is equivalent to a Battalion with its colours, and is to be saluted accordingly.

17. When two detachments meet on the march, they will pay the usual compliments to each other without halting.

18. A Staff officer in delivering an order to a Commanding officer, is to give him the usual salute.

19. Staff Officers, Commanding Officers of Battalions and Corps, and Heads of Departments are at all times entitled to be saluted by those under their immediate command; and the Militia on service are to be instructed to salute all officers whom they know to be such, whether dressed in uniform or not; officers are always to *return the salute* of a non-commissioned officer or private, except when their swords are drawn.

20. Officers in uniform are not to take off their chacos or forage caps in saluting; when their swords are drawn they will salute as laid down in the "Sword Exercise;" but when their swords are not drawn, they are to salute by bringing up the right hand to the forehead horizontally, on a line with the eyebrow.

21. Non-commissioned officers and men on service when not on duty under arms, are at all times to

offer the prescribed salute to commissioned officers as laid down in the "Field Exercise," Part I. When a private speaks to an officer, he is to stand at attention, having saluted the officer on approaching him. When he appears before an officer in a room, he is to do the same and not take off his cap. A private without his cap is not to salute but is to stand at attention until the officer passes. The latter rule is to be observed by a private who is carrying any thing that prevents him from saluting properly. When individual men meet a column of troops on the march, they are to halt, front towards the column, and stand at attention until the column passes, saluting the commanding officer, and the Colours, if there are any.

22. A Commanding officer should impress upon the men under his command, by every means in his power, the propriety of civility and courtesy in their intercourse with all ranks and classes of society, and should particularly caution them to pay proper deference and respect to Magistrates and all Civil Authorities. A militia-man under arms, but not on duty, is to take off his cap in the presence of a Magistrate in a Civil Court.

23. It is the duty of non-commissioned officers and men of the Active Militia, at all times and in all situations, to pay the proper compliments to their own officers, Departmental as well as Regimental, as are prescribed for the Regular Army, and

whenever in camp or garrison on duty with Her Majesty's troops of the Regular Army, they will pay similar compliments, according to rank, to the Departmental and Regimental officers therein.

Guards, Piquets and Sentries.

24. When Guards of Honour are detailed to attend on His Excellency the Governor General, or at State Ceremonials, they are to consist, as a general rule, of 100 rank and file, with a Captain in command, two subalterns one carrying the 1st color, a proportion of Sergeants, and when practicable, a Band.

25. No officer, who is not dressed in uniform, is entitled to the compliment of a guard turning out. The several members of the Royal Family, and His Excellency the Governor General are excepted from this rule.

26. To the Governor-General, all guards are to turn out with presented arms, and beat a ruffle or sound a flourish.

27. Guards are at all times to turn out and pay the compliments to General Officers in uniform. General officers meeting guards on the march are also entitled to the usual salute in passing.

28. To Commanding officers of Battalions or Corps, their regimental guards are to turn out and

present arms, once a day, after which they are to turn out to them with shouldered arms.

29. To Field officers of Battalions and Corps, not commanding, regimental guards are to turn out with shouldered arms once a day. Regimental guards or armed parties meeting the Commanding officer of the Corps are to salute him in passing.

30. When General Officers in uniform, or persons entitled to a salute, pass in rear of a guard, the officer in command is to cause his men to fall in and stand with shouldered arms, facing to their proper front; but no drum is to beat nor bugle to sound. When such officers pass guards while in the act of relieving, both guards are to salute receiving the word of command from the senior officer present with them.

31. When garrison or other guards proceeding to or from their posts, meet the field officer of the day, they are to salute him in passing.

32. Guards are to get under arms at all times when armed parties approach their posts; and when such parties are commanded by officers, they are to present arms and beat a ruffle or sound a flourish, officers saluting, but they are not to pay compliments nor to turn out as a matter of compliment after the "Retreat" has been sounded. Guards should stand to their arms while unarmed parties commanded by officers pass their posts. The manner in which guards are

to turn out to pay compliments, and sentries are to salute, is laid down in the "Field Exercises and Evolutions of Infantry," part VIII.

33. Officers in the command of guards and detachments are to be alert in getting their men under arms and paying due compliments to those entitled to them.

34. Outlying piquets pay no compliments, but when marching at ease are to be called to "attention" and when at their posts are to "stand at their arms" on the approach of a General officer, the field officer of the day, or any armed party; their sentries pay no compliments of any kind. The same rule applies to advance and rear guards, which are merely out-lying piquets on the march.

35. Sentries mounted over the quarters of a General officer are to be instructed to pay the compliment of "Presenting Arms," to General officers *only;* to officers below that rank, sentries are to stand with shouldered arms; in all cases, however, they are to pay the prescribed compliment to armed parties passing their posts.

36. All guards and sentries are to pay the same compliments to the officers of the Regular Army, Royal Navy and Marines, when in uniform, as are directed to be paid to officers of the Militia.

Honours at Military Funerals.

37. Officers of the Active Militia, except those

who die on service, are not entitled to be interred with military honours. But every facility may be afforded to inter with military honours during such time as the Militia is not on actual service, whenever it is so desired and circumstances will admit; *The following clauses apply when corps are on actual service:*

38. Officers attending funerals, or when in mourning, are to wear a piece of black crape round the left arm above the elbow, and no other sign of mourning is at any time to be worn by officers in uniform, unless otherwise specially ordered; The pall is to be supported by officers of the same rank with that of the deceased; if the attendance of a sufficient number of that rank cannot be obtained officers next in seniority are to supply their places.

39. The funeral of a Sergeant is to be attended by a firing party of nineteen rank and file, under the command of a sergeant, with three rounds of small arms; that of a corporal, bombardier, second corporal, musician, private, trumpeter, drummer or fifer, by a firing party of thirteen rank and file, under the command of a sergeant with three rounds of small arms.

40. In addition to the firing parties, the funeral of an officer will be attended by the officers of the corps; that of a sergeant by the sergeants, and that of a corporal by the corporals of the corps. The funeral of a non-commissioned officer or private

will be attended by the troop, battery or company, (officers included), to which he belonged.

41. The gun carriages of Field Batteries may be supplied for funeral purposes upon application to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the District, at all stations where Field Batteries are quartered, for the conveyance of the body when more than one mile distant from the quarters of the deceased.

Royal Salutes.

42. A Royal Salute consists of twenty one guns. In the event of the Sovereign or any member of the Royal Family arriving in the Dominion, special orders will be issued from Head-Quarters, regulating the salutes to be paid by the Militia. In like manner, special orders will be issued for regulating the salutes to be fired upon Her Majesty's Birth Day, and Dominion Day.

43. At the opening and prorogation of the Dominion Parliament, the Governor General is entitled to a salute of 17 guns, and the Lieut-Governors of Provinces, on the assembling and closing of their Provincial Legislatures to a salute of 15 guns.

44. Whenever the duties of firing such salutes and furnishing guards of honour, are performed by the Active Militia, they will receive pay for the day or days upon which they are so employed, at

the rate per day authorized for annual training. Application to fire such salutes to be made previously to the Adjt-General of Militia, Head Quarters, Ottawa, through the Deputy Adjt-General of the district.

COMMISSIONS AND PROMOTIONS OF OFFICERS.

45. No person is eligible to hold a commission in the Militia, except in special cases, unless he has attained 18 years of age.

46. All recommendations for appointments, promotions and retirements of officers in the Militia, are to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters, Ottawa, through the Deputy Adjutant-General of the District.

The names of individuals recommended must be given in full, legibly written, and eligibility in point of age and bodily health must be certified; Such recommendations must be invariably made upon the printe forms issued from Head Quarters, and the written resignations of officers reported as having resigned, must accompany recommendations to fill vacancies caused by such resignations.

47. When an officer commanding a corps is recommended for promotion, or resigns, he is to make a transfer of stores in charge to the next senior, or other officer, who may be directed to receive them. The "Transfer Receipt" of such

stores must be transmitted with the recommendation for promotion, or acceptance of resignation, as the case may be. Until the transfer papers have been received by the Adjutant General, no promotion will be made nor resignation accepted. Forms of "Transfer Receipts" will be supplied on application to the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia in any district.

48. Applications for the appointment of Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon to a Battalion of Active Militia, must be accompanied by a recommendation from the officer commanding, and be forwarded through the Deputy Adjutant General to the Adjutant General. Gentlemen so recommended must be qualified to practise their profession according to law, and must be prepared to produce, when called upon, evidence of qualification.

49. Company Officers of the Reserve Militia are required by law to be *residents* of the Company Division to which they may be appointed. The fact of such residence, as well as the willingness to accept the appointment and perform the duties appertaining thereto, should be ascertained by the Lt.-Colonel of the Regimental Division before making his recommendation.

50. First appointments of officers in the Active Militia will be provisional, except in cases of Military School Cadets, or others who are qualified according to law, or who have qualified themselves

by passing the necessary examination before Boards of Officers ; Commissions will be issued only to officers who are qualified as above.

51. Boards of Officers, for the examination of such officers of corps of Infantry as desire to have their proficiency in drill and discipline tested and certified by such Board, may be named from time to time on application to Head Quarters ; The certificates which the Board will be authorized to give, will be of two classes, based upon the result of the examinations of each candidate, both orally and by written answers.

Class 1. For such officers as shall have proved to the Board, their ability to handle a Battalion at Battalion drill.

Class 2. For such officers as shall have proved to the Board, their ability to drill a Company at Company's drill, and to command a Company at Battalion drill.

52. Field Officers and Adjutants must, in order to be considered qualified, hold 1st class certificates ; Company Officers 2nd class certificates.

53. Special instructions relative to examinations, will be given when Boards are named for the examination of Officers of Cavalry and Artillery.

54. As far as practicable, consistent with a due

regard to the public service and military requirements, all promotions in corps shall be by seniority.

55. Copies of the General Orders issued at Ottawa, published in the *Canada Gazette*, announcing all appointments, promotions, retirements and removals are to be considered as official notification.

Brevet Promotion.

56. The rank of Brevet Major will be granted only after five years service as Captain of a corps of Active Militia, which is efficient in every respect.

Promotions to the rank of Brevet Lieut-Colonel in the Active Militia will be granted to Majors or Brevet Majors therein, only after completion of five years consecutive service in such grade.

In either case Brevet promotion will be granted only to officers who have duly qualified.

Retirement.

57. Officers of the Active Militia will not be permitted to retain their rank on retiring, unless they have served five years therein, three years of which having been consecutively as an officer, the two last years thereof being in the grade held at the time of such retirement.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Clothing and Books.

58. Cadets on joining are to have their clothing served out to them, consisting of the following articles : 1 Scarlet Serge Tunic, 1 pair of Blue Serge Trowsers, 1 Forage Cap and Ornament, or if in winter, 1 Fur Cap. This clothing is not to be taken into wear until the alterations necessary to make it fit have been made, the Sergt. Major of the School pointing out to Cadets when the clothing does not fit. A copy of the pocket edition of the "Field Exercise," and also one of the "Queen's Regulations" will also be issued to each Cadet on joining. This clothing together with the books specified will become the property of the Cadet on his obtaining a Second Class Certificate ; but in the event of his failing to obtain a Certificate, the whole of the articles issued will be returned into Store.

59. A Great Coat will be issued to each Cadet, for his use, while at the School. No alterations are in any case to be made to these Coats, as they never become the property of the Cadet, by whom on leaving they are invariably to be returned into Store.

60. Each Cadet is required to provide himself

with a plain black Stock to wear in uniform; Neck ties and comforters are never to be worn except in winter and by permission of the Commandant.

61. Cadets when in uniform will invariably wear their Waist-belts; they are never at any time to appear in public, dressed partly in uniform, and partly in civilian's clothes.

62. During the summer months, Cadets will not wear their Great Coats, except in wet weather; and Commandants will be good enough to give instructions, when they consider it advisable to take them into wear for the winter, after which date, no Cadet is to be seen in the streets, in other uniform than his Great Coat, the Waist-belt being worn on the outside.

63. Any Cadet losing his Great Coat or any other property belonging to the School, the cost of the same will be deducted from his gratuity if he obtain a Second Class Certificate; if not, and he refuse to pay the amount due, the account for the same will be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Schools, giving the Cadet's address and name in full.

64. If Cadets wear gloves, they must be white; in winter mitts, similar in pattern to those worn by Her Majesty's Regular Troops, are to be worn.

Attendance.

65. A Term of 90 drill days is allowed to Cadets to qualify for Certificates.

The daily attendance at the School is to be of 5 hours duration, distributed as the Commandant of the School may consider most advantageous. Care is to be taken to vary the subjects of instruction as much as possible to prevent their becoming tedious, and one hour each day is to be devoted to a lecture.

Absence.

66. Any Cadet wishing for leave of absence, must apply in writing, through the Adjutant, to the Commandant of the School, at least one day previous to that on which leave is to commence. All leave of absence, however, except in cases of sickness attested by medical certificate, or summons to attend Court of Law, will be included in the three months allowed for attendance.

67. Any Cadet who may be prevented by ill health from attending the School, will notify the same to the Adjutant without delay, forwarding at the same time a medical certificate. Should the illness of a Cadet be only of such a nature as to prevent his drilling, he will attend at the School where he will be given some other work to do. When a Cadet is so ill that he cannot attend either drill or lecture, he is not on any account to leave his quarters.

Instruction.

68. Cadets are on no account to give money to the Instructors or to the men employed on fatigue in the School.

69. Cadets are not to associate with the Instructors.

70. Every Cadet on joining the School is to be examined and placed in the Squad for which he appears best fitted, and he is to be promoted from Squad to Squad as he becomes qualified.

71. An indispensable qualification for the post of "Drill Instructor," is a clear and properly emphasized word of command, as well as the faculty of giving the explanatory cautions to recruits in as few words as possible, clearly and deliberately spoken. When Cadets are drilling Squads, the Instructors should give them the opportunity of *themselves* correcting any mistakes they may make, and be careful not to interfere too quickly for that purpose.

72. Each Instructor is to be supplied with a book, in which is to be marked down the day on which any Cadet acted as Instructor, Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, &c., &c. Care being taken that every Cadet takes his turn in each capacity, as well as in the ranks.

73. Cadets are to be encouraged to ask Instructors, to explain anything they do not understand, and in case of the Instructors being unable to do so, application is to be made to the Adjutant.

74. Commandants are authorized to make use of ropes for drill purposes, at their discretion, for Company and Battalion Drill, Cadets acting as pivots. For Battalion Drill, men from the Regiment to which the School is attached may be employed at the rate of 3d. sterling per drill, the amount thus expended being charged in the monthly Pay-List.

75. Cadets are to be drilled in the ranks, even after they have been thoroughly taught "Squad Drill" and the "Manual and Platoon Exercises," at least two or three times a week.

Subjects for Second Class Certificates.

76. The subjects to be taught a Cadet to qualify him to hold a Second Class Certificate, are: in the first place, "Squad Drill," and the "Manual and Platoon Exercises" for the Short Rifle. He will be required to put a Squad through by numbers, giving the explanations, and at once correcting any mistakes that may be made. He must be able to teach the Platoon Exercise kneeling as well as standing, and be competent to instruct in the different modes of firing or carrying the rifle.

77. In "Company Drill," a Cadet must be able to give instructions for what has to be done on each separate word of Command, and to explain the uses of the different movements. He must be able to take the place of Instructor, Captain, or any Supernumerary.

78. In "Light Infantry," a Cadet must be qualified to Command a Company, either by itself, or as a Company in a Battalion; including throwing out flanking parties, and forming "Advance" and "Rear Guards."

79. In "Battalion Drill," a Cadet must be able to Command a Company, and take the place of any Covering Sergeant or Supernumerary and command the color party.

80. Cadets musts be taught to Salute properly, both at the halt, and in marching past.

81. The possession of a propor "Word of Command," will be considered an indispensable condition to the obtaining a Second Class Certificate.

82. In "Interior Economy," Cadets will be taught by lectures, to be delivered by the Adjutant, and by competent Non-Commissioned Officers, carefully selected for this purpose, all matters connected with the undermentioned subjects so far as they concern Company Officers:

1st. Establishment and organization of a Company.

2nd. Company's Books.

3rd. Messing.

4th. Payment and Accounts of a Company.

5th. Clothing and necessaries.

6th. Kit inspection and arrangements of Barrack Rooms.

7th. Warning of men for duty.

8th. Promulgation of Orders.

9th. Duties of Captain and Subaltern of day.

10th. Duties of Regimental Orderly Sergeant and Corporal.

11th. Duties of Company Orderly Sergeant, Orderly Corporal, and Orderly men.

12th. Duties of Non-Commissioned Officers, on the Gate and Canteen.

13th. Arrangements and employment for Defaulters and Prisoners.

14th. Punishment by Captain of Company.

15th. Regimental Courts Martial.

16th. Route marching, also duties on the line of march, and in billets.

17th. Penal clauses of the Militia and Defence Act of 1868, and a thorough knowledge of the "Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia."

83. Cadets must be made thoroughly acquainted with the duties of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates when on Guard, including Guard-Mounting from private parades.

84. Every Cadet must be required to make out and retain in his possession copies of the undermentioned forms and reports:

1. Pay sheet.
2. Company's Ledger sheet.
3. Acquittance Roll.
4. Duty Roster.
5. Guard Report.
6. Parade State.
7. Captain of the day's Report.
8. Subaltern of the day's Report.
9. Regimental Orderly Sergeant's Report.
10. Gate Report.
11. Canteen Report.

85. Commandants of Schools, should they see no objection to the proceeding, are requested to teach Cadets practically, the duties of Orderly Officers and Company Orderly Sergeants, by attaching them each in turn, to the Officer and Non-Commissioned Officers charged with these duties; also to permit the Cadets to visit the barrack rooms, to see Kits inspected, men paid, and to make themselves acquainted with all regulations in force for the maintenance of order in the same.

Subjects for First Class Certificates.

86. Cadets for First Class Certificates must be able to command a Battalion, giving (as in Company

Drill) all the explanations, and correcting mistakes both at Battalion and Light Infantry drills, and must be acquainted with the duties of mounted officers, as well as those of Sergeant-Major.

87. Cadets must have a knowledge of the general principles of Brigade Drill, and marking points.

88. Commandants are requested to permit Cadets for First Class Certificates to attend at the Orderly Room, Pay-Office, Quarter-Master's Stores, and Hospital, in order to obtain an insight into the system on which the various departments of a regiment are carried on.

89. In "Interior Economy" Cadets must have a more perfect knowledge of all the subjects laid down for a Second Class Certificate, and must further have a general knowledge of the following subjects :

1. Crimes and punishments.
2. Duties of the different officers and non-commissioned officers of a Battalion.
3. Ammunition, clothing, fuel, and light issued to the Militia.
4. Aid to Civil Power.
5. System of Musketry Instruction.
6. Picquets.
7. Articles of War, and Mutiny Act; such parts as will teach Cadets the powers of Courts Martial,

and the penalties to which they would expose themselves for the graver Military offences.

8. Regimental Books, Returns, Boards.
9. Courts Martial and Courts of Enquiry.
10. Deserters.
11. Street firing.

OFFENCES TO BE PUNISHED BY SUSPENSION.

1. Any symptom of disobedience or inattention on the part of a Cadet, to the order of a Superior.
2. Unsteadiness in the ranks.
3. Appearing outside the School with any article of Military Clothing unless properly dressed in the whole of his military suit.
4. Absence without leave.
5. Coming late to parade.

90. The punishment of suspension from the School will be inflicted by the Commandant, at his discretion, the time during which a Cadet may be suspended, being counted as part of his permitted term of residence.

OFFENCES TO BE PUNISHED BY DISMISSAL.

1. Insubordination, or disrespect on the part of a Cadet, to any Superior Officer.
2. Drunkenness on the part of a Cadet, when wearing any part of his Uuiform.

3. Any discreditable conduct on the part of a Cadet during his term of residence, although such conduct may not constitute an offence against Military discipiline.

4. Any offence which may render a Cadet liable to the punishment of suspension, for the third time.

91. The punishment of dismissal will be inflicted by Her Majesty on the report of the Comman dant; dismissal from any of the Military Schools, will disqualify a Cadet from obtaining admission to any other of the Schools of Military Instruction.

92. In the case where a Cadet may be absent without leave, for a longer period than three days, his absence will be reported to the Adjutant General, who will order the Cadet to be struck off the strength of the School, and such Cadet will not be re-admitted without a satisfactory explanation of the cause of his absence.

REGULATIONS FOR CANDIDATES APPLYING FOR ADMISSION TO SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

93. All Officers under the age of 45 years, at present holding Commissions in the Militia, are eligible as Candidates for Commissions in the "Active" Militia; but Candidates are not confined (except in special cases,) to persons now holding such Commissions, if over 18 years of age but under 45 years.

94. All Candidates for Commissions in the Active Militia, unless otherwise qualified under provision of section 33 of the Act, 31 Victoria, Cap. 40, will be required before appointment, to obtain a Certificate as hereinafter mentioned, from the Commandant of one of the Schools of Military Instruction.

95. A "First Class" Certificate shall be given to those Candidates who shall have proved themselves, to the satisfaction of the Commandant of the school of Instruction at which they are attending, able to drill and handle a *Battalion*, in the field, and who shall have acquired a competent acquaintance with the internal economy of a Battalion.

96. A "Second Class" Certificate shall be given to those Candidates who shall have proved themselves able to command a Company at Battalion drill, to drill a Company at "Company drill," and who shall have acquired a competent acquaintance with the internal economy of a Company and the duties of a Company's Officer.

97. No certificate of either class shall be given to any Candidate who is not himself perfectly drilled as a private soldier.

98. No Candidate shall be permitted to remain at any of the Schools of Military Instruction after he shall have obtained a "Second Class" Certificate,

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without the special permission of the Commander-in-Chief.

99. All Candidates for admission to the Schools of Military Instruction will be required, before admission, to satisfy a Board of Officers of their competence for the position of Commissioned Officers of the Militia.

In order to prevent the admission into any School, of Cadets who are physically unfit for service in the Active Militia, the Medical Officer attached to the regiment which constitutes any such School, will attend at each meeting of such Board, and must examine and report each candidate, before his admission to the School can be authorized, as fit for service.

Examinations before the Board to take place every Tuesday at Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and St. John, every Friday at Halifax, and every alternate Wednesday at Quebec.

100. No candidate who has attended at one of the Schools of Military Instruction shall be allowed to enter another of the Schools of Military Instruction, without special permission from the Commander-in-Chief.

101. Candidates who have received Second Class Certificates at any of the Schools of Military Instruction, and desire to be re-admitted in order to

qualify themselves for a First Class Certificate, are required to make application for that purpose to the Commandant of the School in which they obtained their Second Class Certificates.

102. No Candidate shall be permitted to remain at the School for a longer period than ninety drill days from the date of his entry, except French Canadian Cadets, whose period of attendance may be prolonged to one hundred and thirty drill days, at the recommendation of the Commandant of the School to which they belong.

103. The travelling expenses of all Candidates in coming to, and returning to their homes from the School, shall be paid at the following rates, on their obtaining a Second Class School Certificate, viz:

By Railroads and Steamboats.—Three cents a mile from 1st May to 31st October, and four cents a mile from 1st November to 30th April.

By Land Carriage.—Ten cents for each mile actually and necessarily travelled where Railroads and Steamboats could not be made available.

These rates to cover all expenses; Accounts to be made up under the supervision of the Commandant.

104. Candidates residing temporarily in the city where a School of Military Instruction is established, either as students of colleges or in the pursuit of

any other occupation, are not to claim travelling expenses, either from or to their homes in the country; Travelling expenses will only be allowed where the Candidate actually and necessarily travels the number of miles claimed for, in proceeding from their homes for the special purpose of being admitted to the School of Military Instruction.

105. All Candidates on obtaining a "Second Class" Certificate, shall be paid the sum of Fifty Dollars. A "First Class" Certificate carries no gratuity with it.

106. All Candidates for Commissions, while attending the School, shall be considered for all purposes of drill and discipline to be attached to the Regiment which shall constitute the School of Instruction; and it shall be competent to the Commander-in-Chief, on representation from the Commandant, to dismiss any Candidate from the School for misconduct or other sufficient cause.

107. Candidates for Commissions, while attending the School, shall not be Members of the Mess of the Regiment which constitutes the School.

108. A Candidate for admission to any of the Schools will require to make application, in his *own* handwriting, to the Brigade Major of the Division,

stating the Militia Rank, Age, Regimental Division (*County*) to which he belongs, Post Office Address, and the School which it would be most convenient for him to attend, and the time at which he would be prepared to attend. Such letter to be accompanied with a Certificate (on form supplied) from a Clergyman or Magistrate in the locality where the Candidate lives, that he is of correct habits and respectable character, and also that he is a British subject either by birth or naturalization.

109. All candidates are expected to apply for admission to the Military School situated nearest to their place of residence at the time of application; and travelling expenses to such School only, or a sum equivalent to such travelling expenses (should a candidate prefer any School, other than the one specified) will be allowed by the Dominion.

110. Any Active Militiaman who may be desirous of entering a School of Military Instruction, shall be required to transmit with his application, the written consent of the Commanding Officer of the Corps to which he belongs.

111. Attention is drawn to the fact that no fixed period of attendance at the School of Instruction is required in order to enable Candidates to qualify for either class of Certificate; what is insisted upon

is KNOWLEDGE, however acquired of the drill and economy of a Company for a "Second Class," of that of a Battalion for "First Class" Certificate.

STAFF OFFICERS.

DUTIES OF DEPUTY ADJUTANTS-GENERAL.

112. The Deputy Adjutants-General of Military Districts are responsible not only for the discipline of the battalions and corps within their Districts, and their constant preparation for active service, but likewise in case of sudden emergency, for the immediate assembly and military disposition of the force under their command, in strict accordance with the instructions they may receive from Head-Quarters.

113. It is indispensable that the Deputy Adjutants General should be thoroughly acquainted with the military resources of their Districts in regard to men, horses and provisions, and the means of transport; they should have an accurate knowledge of the strong features of the country, of all roads and means of communication, and of every military particular that may tend to the defensive power of their respective Districts, and it is also necessary that they should possess an intimate acquaintance with the assailable points of the same.

114. Without information upon these heads, no proper plan of defence can be formed; and Deputy Adjutants-General should be provided with maps of their Districts, the accuracy of which, they should test by personal observation and experience.

115. Their duties comprise the general charge and command of the Active and Reserve Militia of their respective Districts, and embrace:

1st. The enrolment, efficiency, discipline and maintenance of the various corps of Active Militia, under the orders of the Adjutant-General.

2nd. The inspection of arms, accoutrements, clothing and Government Stores of all kinds in possession of corps.

3rd. The instruction and general superintendence of the drill, and instruction in duty of the officers and men of the Militia, under the orders of the Adjutant-General.

4th. Annual inspections of all corps in the District and reporting on the same to Head-Quarters.

5th. The examination for approval of all pay-lists of corps for annual or special drills.

6th. The examination for recommendation of all accounts, and pay-lists of employés of the Department in their Districts.

7th. Inspections of rifle ranges, and their maintenance.

8th. The transmission of necessary requisitions for

the armament and equipment of the Active Force under their command.

9th. The supervision, so far as is laid down in regulations, of the enrolment, officering, and organization of the Reserve Militia, reporting on and preparing a synopsis of the enrolment, and checking the accounts of the same.

10th. They are the medium of communication with the Adjutant General at Head-Quarters, concerning all matters affecting the Militia within their respective districts.

Brigade Majors, or Staff Officers discharging like duties.

116. Brigade-Majors are appointed to assist the Deputy Adjutants-General of Districts in all matters relating to their command; they are in like manner to make themselves thoroughly conversant with the subjects mentioned in paragraphs 112, 113, and 114.

117. They are the channel through which all orders and correspondence are communicated from and to the Deputy Adjutant-General, in their Division. They are to be considered as the officer attached to the Brigade Division, and not to the Deputy Adjutant-General commanding it.

118. When the force is brigaded for service in the field, the duty of a Brigade-Major so employed, is to keep and regulate the roster of the brigade duties, to inspect all the out-posts and piquets furnished by the brigade, and they are responsible for such guards, piquets &c., being withdrawn, when the brigade is to march; their station on the march is in front of the leading Battalion of the brigade, they are to encamp in rear of the centre of the brigade, and should be constantly in the lines of the brigade.

119. They are to make half-yearly inspections, under the authority of the Deputy Adjutants-General of Districts, of the clothing, arms, accoutrements, ammunition and stores of the battalions and corps within their Divisions, reporting minutely on the condition thereof according to form.

When not on active service, or otherwise engaged on duty, they are to attend daily at the Brigade office in order to see to the correspondence, and to be ever ready to afford the Deputy Adjutant-General all the assistance in their power; They will accompany the Deputy Adjutants General upon the occasion of all inspections in their Brigade Divisions, unless specially employed on other duty.

Annual Inspections.

120. The annual inspections of battalions and corps

is to be made by the Deputy Adjutants General in person, unless circumstances unavoidably interfere to prevent their doing so; Special instructions, with forms of annual inspection reports, according to the condition and requirements of the force, will be issued from time to time from Head-Quarters for the guidance of Deputy Adjutants General.

INTERIOR ECONOMY OF CORPS.

Strength.

121. Except in special cases where a greater number of officers and men have already been authorized as the maximum therefor, the following will be the strength of the several corps of Active Militia :—

Each troop of Cavalry, Military Train, Garrison Battery of Artillery, Company of Engineers, or Rifles, or Infantry, shall consist, according to its respective service, of a Captain, a Lieutenant, a Cornet, a Second Lieutenant or Ensign, three Sergeants, three Corporals, a Trumpeter or Bugler, and not exceeding forty-eight Privates, except in cases where Her Majesty may specially sanction a greater number of Privates not exceeding seventy-five.

Each Field Battery of Artillery shall consist of a Captain, two first Lieutenants, a Second Lieutenant, a Sergeant Major, four Sergeants, four Corporals,

four Bombardiers, a Trumpeter, a Farrier, and fifty-nine Gunners and Drivers, including Wheelers, Collarmaker and Shoeing-smith, fifty-one horses, exclusive of Officers' horses, and four spare horses when the Battery is called into actual service.

Each Naval Company shall consist of one Captain and such other officers and such number of seamen not exceeding seventy-five, as may be appointed.

Commanding Officers.

122. An officer entrusted with the command of a corps is invested with authority which renders him responsible to his Sovereign and his country, for the maintenance of discipline, order, and the proper system of economy in his corps; he is to exact from officers and men the most implicit obedience to regulations, and he is not only to enforce by command, but to encourage by example, the energetic discharge of duty, and the steady endurance of the difficulties and privations which are inseparable from military service.

123. A commanding officer's authority is paramount, whether on the parade, or at the mess, or in any other situation; he should give his best attention to promote a good understanding amongst the officers by advice to the young and inexperienced, by timely interference to prevent disputes, and by taking

immediate notice of any conduct likely to interrupt the harmony of the corps; he should explain to the officers in the most forcible manner, the consequences of allowing themselves to be misled by erroneous notions and false principles of honour, and he should encourage them, in the event of any dispute or difference arising, to make him the arbiter, as the person more immediately responsible for maintaining unblemished the honour and character of the corps; and his decision and disposal of the question should be considered as final.

124. When opportunities offer, commanding officers will take advantage of personally examining the officers, more particularly the subalterns, upon every point connected with their duties in the field; the instruction and improvement of his men also form a most essential part of the supervision of a commanding officer.

Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline. Commanding Officers should not only bear this in mind, but they should inculcate the principle in those under their command. Whenever it becomes necessary, in order to check carelessness or neglect of duty, admonition or reproof (unless the occasion demands public example) should be conveyed privately, and whenever it is desirable to reward the zealous and the worthy, the fitting

acknowledgement or praise should be bestowed in public.

125. They are to be careful to maintain the proper channel of communication in correspondence with the Deputy Adjutant-General in command of their District, or with Head-Quarters; all letters to be addressed to the Brigade-Major of the Division to which the corps may belong, for the information of the Deputy Adjutant-General of the District by whom, if necessary, they are to be transmitted to the Adjutant-General.

126. They are to take such steps to promulgate, in the manner they may deem most advisable, all orders which they may from time to time receive, relating to the officers and men under their command. They must see that the company Rolls are properly made out and corrected from time to time. Officers commanding Corps are strictly prohibited from enrolling Militiamen who are at the time serving in other corps.

Majors.

127. It is the duty of Majors to assist and support their commanding officers to the utmost of their ability in all matters relating to the efficiency and interior economy of their corps; and in the absence

of the commanding officer, the Senior Major will take command. Their duties in the field are fully detailed in the "Field Exercises and Evolutions of the Army," and they should avail themselves of every opportunity of qualifying themselves for command.

128. When the corps to which they belong is embodied for the annual drill, or for service, or upon other occasions upon which they may be assembled, should both Majors be present, the senior will exercise general supervision over the right wing, the junior over the left wing.

Company Officers.

129. Every Captain is personally accountable for the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothing and stores belonging to the troop, battery, or company under his command; it is his duty to keep at all times a correct roll of his company.

130. In the absence of the Captain, when assembled for the annual training, or on other occasions, these duties devolve on the subaltern in temporary command, and he will be held responsible for the good order of the troop, battery or company in every respect as if he were the Captain.

131. The utmost attention is required from the Captains or officers commanding troops, batteries and companies, to the cleanliness of the men as to their persons, clothing, arms and accoutrements, and also as to the state of their barracks or quarters; strict adherence to this essential point of discipline will ever tend to the health and comfort of the men.

132. Officers are at all times accountable for the maintenance of good order, and the rules and discipline of the service, and they are to afford in these respects the utmost aid and support to the commanding officer. It is their duty to take notice of, repress, and instantly report any negligence or impropriety of conduct in non-commissioned officers and men, whether on duty or off duty, although the offender may not belong to their particular corps.

133. The duties of captains and subalterns, both in the field and in quarters, are fully detailed in the Field Exercises and Evolutions of the Army, and in the Queen's Regulations and Orders.

It is to be understood that when companies of Rural Battalions are not assembled in Battalion, the Captain or Officer commanding any such company, may of his own authority assemble his men

in order to attend the funeral of any officer or man belonging to the company; he may also assemble his men for any necessary Company duty, and for such drills and target practice as are authorized to be performed at the Company Head Quarters.

134. The officers and men of the Active Militia, when called out for actual service, also during the annual Drill, or training, or during any drill or parade, or when present in uniform as spectators at such, shall be liable to the Rules and Articles of War, and the Queen's Regulations, and Orders for the Army. (See section 64 of the Militia Act.)

Books of Instruction for Officers.

135. Each officer in the Active Militia should possess, in addition to a copy of these Rules and Regulations, the undermentioned books, according to the branch of the service to which he belongs.

Cavalry.

Regulations for the instruction, formations and movements of the Cavalry.

Instructions for the sword, carbine, pistol and lance exercise.

Regulations for conducting the musketry instruction of the army.

Artillery.

The two manuals of Artillery exercise, and Artillery carbine exercises.

Field Artillery officers in addition. Regulations for the instruction, formations, and movements of the Cavalry.

Engineers.

The regulations for the Royal Engineers department.

Field exercise and evolutions of Infantry.

Infantry.

Field exercise and evolutions of Infantry.

Regulations for conducting the musketry instruction of the army.

136. The following works are also recommended as useful books of reference on military subjects:

The hand book of field service, printed at the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich.

The Artillerists Manual, by Major Griffiths, late R. A., (Queen's Regulations.)

SURGEON AND ASSISTANT SURGEON.

137. These officers are responsible for everything

relating to the medical service of the corps. When the force is on actual service, or out for annual training a report of the sick is to be given in daily to Commanding Officer. They will also inspect every man in the Corps at least once a week. All field days and all practices at firing are to be attended by one of the Medical Officers; and the following instructions will apply when Corps of Militia are called out for active service:

Medical Inspections and Regulations, Actual Service.

138. A Medical inspection of every non-commissioned officer and man of the corps will be made, if possible, before the men leave their corps, or company Head Quarters; where that is not possible, regard being had to the rapidity of concentration, then the medical examination must be made immediately after the concentration of the different corps or battalions at their respective alarm posts; or in the case of those detailed for field brigades, at the brigade rendez-vous.

139. The same inspection is to be made of such men as volunteer, or are balloted from the Reserve Militia, to serve in corps ordered to be raised at any time for actual service; as regards these men, it will be desirable that the inspections be made

within the company division where the men are so raised, but if that is not convenient the inspection must be made at the Head-Quarters of the Regimental Division, or at such other place as may be fixed as the rendez-vous for the organization into corps of the men so volunteering, or balloted to serve.

140. This inspection is with a view of ascertaining, 1st. Whether the man is labouring under disease of any kind at the time, such as rheumatic affections; diseases of lungs or heart; or of any of the viscera of the abdomen; or under any form of syphilitic disease; or is short sighted; or has any disease or injuries of any of the joints; or badly shaped feet or overlapping toes which would prevent his marching; 2nd. Of ascertaining if the man has any predisposition to any of the above diseases, or has recently suffered from any of them, or if he has any other disqualification which may render him unfit for service, or predispose him to become inefficient from exposure.

141. Such men, if any be found, will not be permitted to go on actual service in order, first, that the health and lives of the men who are physically unfit shall not be risked by the hardships and exposure inseparable from service in the field; and, secondly, that the country shall not be subject to claims for compen-

sation on account of illness on the part of men who are not fit for service.

142. Medical Officers of Corps or Battalions will, as soon as practicable, examine all their non-commissioned officers and men to ascertain if they have either had small pox or been vaccinated; and they will vaccinate, with as little delay as possible, all those men who have neither had small pox nor been already vaccinated.

143. The Medical Officer of each Corps or Battalion will make out a sick report every morning and transmit a copy to the Commanding Officer of the battalion; and if attached to a field brigade, a copy also to the Principal Medical Officer of the brigade; he will also inspect all prisoners before they are brought before the Commanding Officer. (Form of sick report, A annexed hereto.)

144. The Surgeon of each Battalion will keep an admission and discharge Book, of all cases taken into Hospital, according to Form B annexed.

145. Every Surgeon will give a receipt for all articles of medical equipment which may be issued to him for the use of his Corps or Battalion, for the care and proper expenditure of which he will

be responsible ; and on being relieved from actual service he will return all articles of equipment remaining unexpended into the Brigade Stores, with a list of the materials which have been expended by him ; on complying with which his receipt will be returned to him.

146. All such dispositions as may be prescribed by the Principal Medical Officer of any field brigade, either on the march or in quarters, will be observed by the Medical Officers of Corps or Battalions attached to that Brigade. The arrangements for the care of the sick men of any field brigade, who may be left in, or sent to the rear, will be prescribed by the Principal Medical Officer of the Brigade ; and all such men should be furnished with a certificate from the medical officers of their respective Corps or Battalions, stating the nature of disease or cause of disability ;—Form of Certificate **C** annexed.

147. Where three or more companies of Active Militia are assembled in garrison, the Medical Officer in charge will endeavour to obtain the use of a house, or part of a house, to serve as a hospital—the necessary beds, furniture and means of cooking being supplied by the landlord, at a fixed rent per week, failing in which the patients, if any, where the cases are not infectious, must be treated in

quarters; and the infectious cases must be sent to the nearest hospital. Where hospital accommodation can be obtained as above prescribed, one ward should always be set apart specially for infectious cases.

148. Where a man receives injury by wound or otherwise on actual service, the Medical Officer of his Corps or Battalion will make an immediate report of the same to the Commanding Officer, who will assemble a Board of Officers to ascertain and report on the cause of the accident, and who is liable for the same ; with a view to facilitate the settlement of claims for compensation thereafter.

Injury or Illness—Actual Service.

149. If any officer of the Militia shall receive injury or contract illness on actual service, which, although of a temporary nature, shall necessitate his discharge from such service, he shall be conveyed to his home at the public expense, and shall receive a sum equal to the daily pay and allowance of his rank, for the period during which, according to the certificate of two qualified medical practitioners, he shall have been actually and necessarily, incapacitated from following his usual occupation. And no allowance for medical attendance shall in any such case be made.

150. If any Militia man shall receive injury or contract illness on actual service, which, although of a temporary nature, shall necessitate his discharge from such service, he shall be placed either in a military or civil hospital, and on his discharge from hospital he shall be conveyed to his home at the public expense; and he shall receive compensation for loss of time at the rate of one dollar a day, for the period during which he has been detained in hospital. But in case he should elect to be sent to his own home in place of to hospital, he shall receive compensation for loss of time at the rate of one dollar a day, for the period during which, according to the certificate of two qualified medical practitioners, he shall have been actually and necessarily incapacitated from following his ordinary occupation; and no allowance for medical attendance shall in any such case be given.

151. Claims for compensation on account of injury or loss of time from illness contracted on actual service, must always be accompanied by a certificate of the Surgeon of the claimant's battalion or detachment, that the injury or illness was *bona fide* contracted on actual service; as well as by a certificate of the home medical attendant as to the period during which, after discharge from actual service, the claimant was actually and necessarily incapacitated from following his usual employment, the nature

and emoluments of which shall also be accurately stated.

Permanent Disability.

152. All cases of permanent disability, arising from injuries received or illness contracted on actual service, shall be reported on by a Medical Board, and compensation awarded for the same accord[illegible] to the merits of the case.

FORM A.

Sick Report of _____ *Batalion* _____

COM'Y.	RANG AND NAME.	DISEASE.	REMARKS.

_____ *Surgeon.*

FORM B. FOR REGIMENTAL HOSPITAL

Battalion or Corps.

FORM B. FOR REGIMENTAL HOSPITAL.

Battalion or Corps. _____

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE BOOK.

No. of Case.	Battalion Number.	Rank and name, if married or single, put M. or S. in small line opposite name.	Age.	DATES				Disease or operation.	When Discharged.		Observations.
				Injury or attack.	Admission.	Discharge.	Died or recovered.		State of Health.	Destination.	

REMARKS.

Surgeon.

FORM C. MEDICAL CERTIFICATE BOOK.

No. of Case....

Battalion No...

Rank .....

Name .....

Disease.....

Date of Extract .....

Men left at.....

In charge of.....

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE BOOK.

Extract from Admission and Discharge Book of——————*Battalion.*

No. of Case.	No. Bat.	Rank and name. Married or Single.	Age	Date of attack.	Admission into Hospital.	Discharge.	Died or Recovered.	Disease.

Duration of Case.	WHEN DISCHARGED.	
	State of Health.	Destination.

Extract from Admission and Discharge Book of the above Battalion, this.....day of .. ..187 .

By

——————*Surgeon.*

Quarter Master.

153. The appointment of Quarter Master is one of at least as great importance to the comfort and health of the soldier as that of Surgeon. The services of the latter are only required in exceptional cases, to repair health which has been injured. The labors of the former concern every man in the battalion, and are directed to maintaining him in health and vigour; and his duties require a clear head and untiring assiduity. Commanding Officers should therefore be most careful in the selections they make for the post of Quarter Master.

154. When Corps are on actual service, it is the duty of the Quarter Master under the orders of the commanding officer, to take charge of all stores of every description belonging to the Corps or Battalion, and to issue on the requisitions of Captains of Companies, as may be authorized and required. He is to receive and issue all ammunition for the use of the Battalion, also camp equipage. He is responsible for the cleanliness of the Camp or Barracks. He has the superintendence of the conveyance of the baggage of his Corps when on the march, and will attend to the loading of it. One fatigue man per company, with the Quarter Master Sergeant and a Corporal will be placed under his orders to enable him to execute his charge.

155. He is to superintend the issue of all provisions, forage, supplies, &c., to the Corps to which he may belong; and during the period of annual training in camp he is to afford the commanding officer every assistance in the procuring of rations and supplies.

Veterinary Surgeons and Riding Masters.

156. The duties of veterinary surgeons whenever corps are called out for service are similar to those observed in the regular army, and detailed in the regulations thereof.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

Sergeant Major.

157. The Sergeant Major is the senior and chief of the non-commissioned officers. He should be selected for his intelligence, tact and soldier-like qualities; He will keep the rosters of all duties for the non-commissioned officers; he will give out to the Orderly Sergeants of companies the orders and detail of duties for the following day, he will parade all guards, piquets and escorts for the inspection of the Adjutant, and at tattoo he parades, the Orderly Sergeants of Companies and collects their tattoo reports, reporting to the orderly officer on

duty. He also attends at the orderly room with prisoners; being more especially under the orders of the Adjutant, he will perform all duties detailed to him by that officer.

Quarter Master Sergeants.

158. The Quarter Master Sergeant is especially under the Quarter Master. He assists at the issue of rations and stores. It is his duty to go round the Camp or Barracks at least twice a day, reporting any uncleanliness to the Quarter Master, who will take the necessary steps to have such removed.

Hospital Sergeants.

159. The Hospital Sergeant is under the special orders and directions of the Surgeon. It is his duty to take over the sick from the Regimental Orderly Corporal, and is responsible for the kits, clothing and other property of men admitted into hospital.

Drum Major.

160. The Drum Major has charge of the Drummers and Fifers, also the Buglers, keeps a roster of their duty; is responsible for their conduct and instruction, and that the drums and bugles are kept clean and in good order.

Colour Sergeants.

161. The Colour Sergeant is the chief Non-Commissioned Officer of the company. He should be selected for his intelligence, activity and integrity. He acts as company Quarter Master and Sergeant Major; makes out Company pay-sheets and returns; has, under the Captain, charge of all arms, accoutrements and stores belonging to the Company. He should have in his possession the following rolls:—

1. A nominal roll of Non-Commissioned Officers and men of his Company.
2. A Roll shewing arms, accoutrements, &c., in each man's possession.
3. A Ration Return Book, shewing all rations drawn for the Company.

Privates.

162. Discipline means obedience to orders, which is the first principle and duty of all soldiers, and should be so regarded as a point of honour. The best disciplined soldier is he who most implicitly obeys, not only in the letter, but in the spirit, all orders which he may receive from time to time.

163. Soldiers are required to be obedient and respectful to their officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, attentive to their drill, silent when in the

ranks, clean in their persons, and their arms and accoutrements in good order. They should never reply to an officer, when in the ranks, if checked for neglect or irregularity.

164. Gambling, either in Barracks, Camps or billets is, strictly forbidden. All cursing, swearing or obscene language is strictly forbidden.

Complaints.

165. If Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers or men, whether on actual service or otherwise, have any complaint or accusation to bring against a superior or other officer, such complaint must be forwarded through the complainant's Commanding Officer, who will transmit the same with his remarks through the Deputy Adjutant General commanding the District, for consideration at Head-Quarters if necessary. It cannot be permitted that they shall bring accusations against superior officers or comrades before the tribunal of public opinion, either by speeches, or letters inserted in any newspaper; such a proceeding would be in glaring violation of the rules of Military discipline, and in contempt of authority.

166. One of the fundamental and most necessary rules of Military discipline is, to forbid anything

bearing the appearance of combination, to obtain redress of grievances, among individuals composing a military force. If officers or men, whether on actual service or otherwise, have any grievance, their complaint should be laid before their Commanding Officer in respectful language, each individual speaking for himself alone. Appeals for redress by "round robins," or by means of any document bearing the signature of more than one complainant, are strictly forbidden.

Drill.

167. The drill shall be similar to that observed in the regular army as laid down in the "Regulations for the instruction, formation and movements of cavalry." "The manual of artillery exercises" and the "Field exercise and evolutions of Infantry."

168. The manual exercise prescribed for the short rifle will be adopted exclusively by all corps of the Active Militia armed with the Snider Rifle. The opportunity afforded by the annual training for acquiring proficiency in drill being limited, those movements only should be practised which are indispensable, and which experience may show to be most necessary for practical purposes in the field, best adapted to the nature of the country, and the exigencies of modern warfare. Special

instructions on this head will be issued from time to time by the Adjutant-General, previous to the annual training, in Camps or at Battalion Head Quarters by Rural Corps, and officers commanding, will, at the termination thereof, transmit through the Deputy Adjutant General Commanding the District, a return shewing the number of the drills performed by their Corps, and specifying the nature of the movements according to the diary of parade form.

The following paragraph applies to such Corps as may be permitted to perform the days of annual drill at their local Head Quarters, at times most convenient to themselves:

169. Proficiency in the following course of drill to the satisfaction of the Inspecting Officer will be necessary in order to qualify the Corps for inspection.

For Artillery.

Squad and Company drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercise and Gun drill, in cases where Artillery corps are supplied with guns.

For Cavalry.

Cavalry Sword Exercise and mounted and dis-

mounted Troop and Squadron Drill, as laid down in the Cavalry regulations.

For Infantry and Rifles.

Squad and Company drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercise, skirmishing as a Company, and simple manœuvres in Battalion drill, as laid down in the "Field Exercises of Infantry."

Each day's drill to consist of 2 drills of 1½ hour each, or, if found more convenient to the men, a drill of 1½ hour will be allowed to count for half a day's drill, at which drills not less than one-half the actual strength and at least one commissioned officer of the company shall have attended.

TARGET PRACTICE.

170. Officers commanding Corps should avail themselves of every opportunity during the annual drills, to impart the necessary instruction in rifle shooting to those under their command; they should bear in mind that there is no difficulty or mystery in the matter; that to enable a man to learn rifle shooting, it is not necessary that he should go through a course of lectures on the theoretical principles of projectiles and musketry, it is sufficient to teach him—

1st. Position Drill, which he can learn when being instructed in the Manual and Platoon Exercises.

2nd. That he should be shown and learn how to align the back and front sights of his rifle upon the object aimed at.

3rd. Not to wink or shut his eyes when he pulls the trigger.

4th. Not to pull the trigger with a jerk, but with a steady pressure of the finger.

5th. To hold the sight of the rifle perpendicularly, that is, inclining neither to the right nor to the left.

Attention to these five simple rules, with some power of judging distance, and a knowledge of the influence of wind on the flight of a bullet, is all that is required to enable a man to become a good practical shot.

The explosion of the charge has tendency to throw muzzle up and bullet high; to counteract this, press centre of heel plate firmly to shoulder.

The sun shining from left, lights up right side of back notch, and left side of foresight; if these spots are aligned on the mark, the ball will go to the left, and *vice versa*.

171. The allowance of ammunition for practice by corps armed with the Snider Enfield Rifle, during each year, will be 40 rounds of ball and 20 rounds of blank for each man actually effective, and the same may be drawn upon requisition of Command-

ing Officers through the Deputy Adjutant General of the District.

172. Under no circumstances shall Practice with Ball Cartridges be engaged in, without the men being in uniform and under the command of an officer or non-commissioned officer, who shall be held responsible for the proper conduct of the party.

After firing, at target practice, Commanding Officers will require every man to clean his own rifle before returning it to the Company's arm racks.

173. Militiamen are forbidden to tamper with or injure the arms issued for their use. Should alterations or repairs be required, they must be effected by a competent armourer or mechanic.

174. Officers commanding corps are required to keep careful and accurate returns of all Target Practice, in accordance with forms which will be provided from the office of the Adjutant General of Militia, and may be obtained upon application to the Brigade Major in each Division.

175. Officers commanding corps will be careful that each man under their command shall within each year fire at target practice the number of

rounds authorized for such purpose, and he will see that no individual volunteer expends more of the practice ammunition than his fair share.

176. Ammunition authorized for annual target practice of any corps, is not to be used at rifle matches, other than those between members of the Corps to which such ammunition is issued.

PURCHASE OF EXTRA AMMUNITION.

177. Officers in command of Corps who may require extra Ball Ammunition, are informed that the price of Snider Enfield Ball Ammunition is $24,00 per one thousand rounds, and no quantity less than five hundred rounds will be sold.

Such extra Ammunition may be obtained in Nova Scotia and in New Brunswick, on application to the Deputy Adjutants-General at Halifax and Fredericton respectively—in Ontario and Quebec, on application direct to Head Quarters; and payment therefor in all cases, is to be made by depositing the money in the Bank of Montreal to the credit of the Receiver General, and transmitting the certificate of deposit for the same with the requisition asking for the issue of the Ammunition.

ALLOWANCE FOR DRILL INSTRUCTION.

178. The allowances for drill instruction of the

several corps of active militia, will be according to the following scale

For instruction in drill of each Troop of Cavalry.....	$40 per annum.
For the instructor of each Field Battery of Artillery, who will also act as caretaker of the Battery Stores.....	$200 per annum.
For each Battery of Garrison Artillery or Company of Engineers or Infantry.....	$40 per annum.

179. The above allowances to be paid to the Captain of the Troop or Company, as the case may be, except those for corps in City or Town Battalions.

City Corps.

180. The allowance for such Batteries or Companies, as are in Brigades of Garrison Artillery or Battalions of Infantry in *cities* and *towns*, will be paid to the Officer commanding the Brigade or Battalion to enable him to provide instruction for the corps.

Rural Corps

181. For drill instruction of Rural Brigades of Garrison Artillery or Battalions of Infantry, including Provisional Brigades or Battalions of not less than four Batteries or Companies, there will be allowed each Commanding Officer thereof (in addition to the forty dollars per annum to be paid to the Captains as above, for drill instruction of the several Batteries or Companies), for each Battery or Company, included in the strength of the Brigade or Battalion..... $25 per annum.

182. Commanding Officers of corps to have the appointment and control of instructors and to be responsible for the drills.

In cases where for administrative purposes, rural Batteries or companies are attached to City Brigades of Artillery, or battalions of Infantry, each captain commanding a rural corps so attached, will draw the allowance of forty dollars for drill instruction of his corps at his Company Head Quarters, and the officer commanding the Brigade or Battalion, will draw the allowance of twenty-five dollars for each such corps, for

Battalion drill instruction; in such instances the Captain of the rural corps has the appointment of the company instructor, and the Lt. Colonel of the Battalion, the Battalion instructor.

183. Allowances for drill instruction as above, (except for Field Batteries of Artillery, and such Brigades of Garrison Artillery or Battalions of Infantry as are in cities, which may be paid quarterly), will be paid at the end of each half-year, viz: on the 31st December and 30th June, to the commanding officer of the company, or battalion, as the case may be, upon their respective certificates as to performance of service for which payment is required, approved by the Deputy Adjutant General of the District, stating that the corps has had the services of a competent instructor during the period for which the claim is made, and that such corps is efficient as regards drill.

If by reason of death, resignation, or promotion of an officer commanding a corps, two or more officers are entitled to share the annual allowance, either for drill instruction or for care of arms, the Deputy Adjutant General of the District will certify the proportion of such allowance due to each officer.

CARE OF ARMS.

184. Every armory should be thoroughly dry and

well ventilated; great attention should be paid to the proper cleaning and care of the arms entrusted to the active militia; and commanding officers are to point out to those under their command, that the barrel of a rifle is so delicately finished that, should rust be permitted to accumulate inside, it must inevitably destroy the integrity of the grooves, and, consequently, impair the accuracy of the weapon; the locks of the rifles, when in use, should be taken to pieces and thoroughly cleaned and oiled at least once every two months by properly qualified persons. The rifles should invariably be cleaned immediately after use.

185. Officers commanding corps of volunteers are directed to require all arms, accoutrements, great coats and other stores issued for the use of their corps, to be kept in their respective armories, except when required by the men for purposes of drill, or for carrying into effect special orders of their commanding officers.

186. In cases outside of cities when the death of a captain commanding a company of volunteers is reported, the Brigade Major of the Division will proceed without delay to take over all public stores in charge, and transfer them in the regular way to the next senior officer, or, if he deems it more expedient, to arrange for their safe keeping pend-

ing the appointment of another commanding officer.

187. Forty dollars per company per annum, and sixty dollars per Troop of Cavalry per annum, will be allowed to the Captain or Commanding Officer, as the case may be, for the care of the arms and stores of such corps as are not kept in public armories under charge of caretakers paid by the Department of Militia and Defence.

188. When a Brigade of Garrison Artillery or a Battalion of Infantry, in any City or Town, is entitled to claim pay under the provisions of the above section for "care of arms," payments may be made quarterly; for corps other than those above described the allowance for care of arms will be paid at the end of each financial year.

POSTAGE AND STATIONERY.

189. The Commanding officer of each Battalion will be allowed five dollars per company per annum, for each efficient company in his Battalion, to cover the expense of stationery, postage, &c., and payment thereof will be made at the end of the financial year on the usual certificate of the Deputy Adjutant General of the District.

Travelling Allowances.

190. Officers are entitled to be re-imbursed the actual expenses of their conveyance by railway or otherwise, as may be most convenient and most reasonable, according to circumstances, when proceeding on public duty *under orders from competent authority*, and when the journey shall be performed without unnecessary delay. Requisitions to cover expenses of conveyance by railway or steamboat, should be used when possible.

The actual "hotel expenses," wines and spirits not included, will be also allowed to officers so travelling on duty. Each officer so travelling—or the senior officer, if two or more are on the same duty—will keep an accurate account of expenses—giving the places from and to which he proceeded, and the dates on which the several expenses were incurred.

The claims for travelling and hotel expenses are to be made separately, in duplicate, at the end of every month, on printed forms to be obtained from the Deputy-Adjutant-General in each district. The different items are, when possible, to be supported by "receipted accounts" to be attached thereto as vouchers.

Duties in Aid of Civil Power.

191. When any Corps of Active Militia is called

out in aid of the civil powers under the provisions of Section 27 of the Act respecting the Militia and Defence of Canada, an immediate report is to be made thereof by the officer in command of such Corps on the completion of the duty, to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Military District, for transmission to head quarters.

192. No officer is to go out with militia for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of riot, the maintenance of the public peace, or the execution of the law, except upon the requisition of a Magistrate, in writing.

193. The officer commanding is to move to the place to which he shall be directed by the Magistrate: he is to take care that the men under his command march in regular military order, with the usual precautions, and that they are not scattered, detached, or posted in a situation in which they may not be able to act in their own defence. The Magistrate is to accompany the force, and the officer is to remain near him.

194. When the number of the detachment shall be under 20 files, it is to be told off into four sections. If there should be more than 20 files, the detachment is to be told off into more sections than four.

195. All commands to the men are to be given by the officer. They are not, on any account, to fire except by word of command of their officer, who is to exercise a humane discretion respecting the extent of the line of fire and is not to give the word of command to fire, *unless distinctly required to do so by the Magistrate.*

196 In order to guard against all misunderstanding, officers commanding corps or detachments, are on every occasion on which they are employed in the suppression of riots, or in the enforcement of the law, to take the most effectual means, in conjunction with the magistrates under whose orders they may be placed, for notifying beforehand, and explaining to the people opposed to them, that in the event of the men being ordered to fire, their fire will be effective

197. If the Commanding Officer should be of opinion that a slight effort would be sufficient to attain the object, he is to give the word of command to one or two specified files to fire. If a greater effort should be required, he is to give the word of command to one of the sections, told off as above ordered, the fire of the other section being kept in reserve till necessary ; and when required, the fire of each of them being given by the regular word of command of the commanding officer.

198. If there should be more officers than one with the detachment, and it should be necessary that more sections than one should fire at a time, the commanding officer is to fix upon, and clearly indicate to the men, what officer is to order any number of the sections to fire; such officer is to receive his directions from the commanding officer, after the latter shall have received the requisition of the magistrate to fire. No other individual, excepting the one indicated by the commanding officer, is to give orders to any file or section to fire.

199. The firing is to cease the instant it is no longer necessary, whether the magistrate may order the cessation or not. Care is to be taken not to fire upon persons separated from the crowd. It is to be observed, that to fire over the heads of a crowd engaged in an illegal pursuit, would have the effect of favouring the most daring and the guilty, and might have the effect of sacrificing the less daring and even the innocent.

200. If firing should unfortunately be necessary, and should be ordered by the magistrate, officers and men must feel that they have a very serious duty to perform; and they must perform it with coolness and steadiness, and in such manner as to be able to discontinue their fire at the instant at which it shall be found there is no longer occasion for it.

Minister of Militia and Defence.

201. The Minister of Militia and Defence is charged with, and is responsible for the administration of Militia affairs, including all matters involving expenditure, and of the fortifications, gunboats, ordnance, ammunition, arms, armories, stores, munitions and habiliments of war belonging to Canada,—Militia Act, Sec. 2.

Pay Regulations.

202. The present mode of payment for Militia Service in each District is by warrant in favor of the Paymaster of the District, whose cheque is issued to the person entitled to receive the money under regulation.

203. In all matters of Finance, District Paymasters are accountable to the Minister of Militia and Defence or his deputy, from whom only they will receive all their instructions relating thereto; and whenever any doubt arises as to the payment of any account on the Public Service, District Paymasters will forward the case, accompanied with all necessary information, for further instructions.

204. District Paymasters are not to correspond with officers commanding corps on matters relative to pay, except through the Deputy Adjutant General commanding the District.

205. District Paymasters are held accountable for every payment made by them; and if, at any time, payments not warranted by their instructions are made, they will be held personally responsible.

206. All accounts for ordinary services are required to be sent, before payment by the District Paymaster, to the Department at Ottawa for examination and approval at the close of every month, each account being signed, as "examined and found correct," by the District Paymaster, and certified and recommended for payment by the Deputy Adjutant General of the District, and duly supported by the approved requisitions from the Department, under authority of which the expense has been incurred.

207. Payments from public moneys are not to be made by District Paymasters, unless a voucher is furnished by the person entitled to receive any such payment.

208. Officers in employment on the staff of the Militia, will bear in mind that no expenditure for any service will be sanctioned, unless authority for the same has been previously obtained.

209. As the drill pay of the Active Militia is voted annually by Parliament, the regulations relating to it are changed annually or from time to time, to meet the requirements of such of the corps as

perform their drill at local head quarters or in camp.

210. Acquittance rolls for the annual drill pay must bear the *genuine* signature of each active militiaman or his attorney. No Active Militiaman is to receive annual drill pay, unless he actually performs the days of drill with his corps for which such pay is authorized.

211. No officer, non-commissioned officer, nor private of the Militia shall be entitled to receive any military pay or allowance on account of actual service, beyond the day on which he shall have been discharged from such actual service.

212. Every account for medicines supplied by order of the surgeon of any corps, should show the details of medicines, and the names of the men to whom furnished, and every such account should be sent to such surgeon for his certificate, and be transmitted by him to the Commanding Officer for examination and approval if correct.

213. Communications by telegraph are only to be made in cases of emergency, or when the information sought, or ordered to be conveyed cannot be received in time by post. Accounts for all such telegrams are to be rendered in detail, giving dates, and the names of sender and receiver.

214. Travelling expenses of District Staff Officers

will not be allowed unless it is clearly shewn by the certificate of the Deputy Adjutant General of the District, that such travelling expenses were rendered absolutely necessary in the discharge of the officer's duty, away from his head quarters.

CLOTHING.

215. The uniform of the militia is similar to that worn by the Regular Army, with the exception that in the Infantry, silver lace is substituted for gold—and the facings of Infantry corps clothed in scarlet are blue, those of Rifle corps, scarlet.

216. During the performance of the annual drill, and on all occasions of actual service, the undress uniform may be worn by officers, and forage caps instead of chacos by non-commissioned officers and men.

217. All Clothing and Great Coats, issued at any time from the stores of the Dominion, must be considered the property of the Government, and as being issued only for use by the Corps, as provided by Law. See Sec. 43 Militia Law.

218. Officers requiring clothing for the Corps under their command are required to make use of the blank form of Requisition, No. 484, and transmit the same to the Brigade Major of the Division, for certificate and transmission to head quarters,

through the D. A. G. of the District. The Blanks in the Requisition must be properly filled in, and the respective officers, whose signatures are requisite, must see that the information required from them is in each case correctly given.

219. In special cases, where, from any cause, clothing is asked for oftener than the period fixed by section 40 of the Militia Act, the reason for putting forward the requisition must be distinctly stated.

220. Each Deputy Adjutant General of a District will be furnished with a book, shewing the dates of issue of clothing to the several corps within their command, as registered in the books at Ottawa up to the 1st day of January, 1870.

221. When any requisition is acted on, and clothing is forwarded, an advice note will be sent to the officer commanding the corps interested, informing him of the shipment, and the Deputy Adjutant General of the District will be notified of the number of articles sent, so that the proper entry of the issue may be made in his register of "clothing issued."

222. When clothing is sent by Rail or Steamboat from Ottawa, a written requisition for transport to the station nearest its destination is given to accompany the package, which requisition is to be receipted by the officer commanding the corps receiving the clothing.

SIZE ROLL for Clothing required for use by the——————————of Active Militia, at——————under command of——————

	No. Required of Each Size, &c.		Great Coats.
	Tunics.	Trowsers.	
5 Feet 6 Inches.			
36 Breast, 31 Waist....			
37 " 32 "			
38 " 33 "			
5 Feet 7 Inches.			
36 Breast, 31 Waist....			
37 " 32 "			
38 " 33 "			
39 " 34 "			
5 Feet 8 Inches.			
37 Breast, 32 Waist....			
38 " 33 "			
39 " 34 "			
40 " 35 "			
41 " 36 "			
5 Feet 9 Inches.			
37 Breast, 32 Waist....			
38 " 33 "			
39 " 34 "			
40 " 35 "			
41 " 36 "			
5 Feet 10 Inches.			
38 Breast, 33 Waist....			
39 " 34 "			
40 " 35 "			

38 " 33 "							
39 " 34 "							
40 " 35 "							
41 " 36 "							
5 *Feet* 10 *Inches.*							
38 Breast, 33 Waist....							
39 " 34 "							
40 " 35 "							
41 " 36 "							
42 " 37 "							
5 *Feet* 11 *Inches.*							
38 Breast, 33 Waist....							
39 " 34 "							
40 " 35 "							
41 " 36 "							
42 " 37 "							
43 " 38 "							
6 *Feet.*							
39 Breast, 34 Waist....							
40 " 35 "							
41 " 36 "							
42 " 37 "							
6 *Feet* 1 *Inch.*							
40 Breast, 35 Waist....							
42 " 37 "							
6 *Feet* 2 *Inches.*							
41 Breast, 36 Waist....							
43 " 38 "							
Total.....							

FORAGE CAPS.

Size in inches around Head.	Number required of each size.
21½	
22	
22½	
23	
23½	

I certify that the above is a true list of the height and sizes of the men belonging to the Corps of Active Militia at——————under my command; and I now ask that the uniform Clothing of the ——Pattern and of the sizes indicated for the said Corps may

be supplied, under authority of Sec. 40, of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 40, the same to remain the sole property of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and to be retained for use by the Corps for purposes of drill only, all damages and deficiencies to be made good under Sec. 39 of above recited Act.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____ 18 . } *Signature of Commanding Officer* _____

REQUISITION

for Clothing for use by the _____ of

Active Militia, at _____

Dated this day of _____ 18 .

Approved issue. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Authority No. _____

Entered, _____

Issued _____ 18 .

Forwarded by _____

_____

_____

NOTE.—One copy of this Roll is to be carefully kept by the Officer commanding the Corps, and the other copy is to be forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the District for transmission to Head-quarters.

I certify that the within mentioned Corps was supplied with articles of ing of the description, and on the dates noted hereunder:

	Number of	DATES OF ISSUE.

I certify that the within mentioned Corps was supplied with articles of clothing of the description, and on the dates noted hereunder :

DESCRIPTION.	Number of Each Issued.	DATES OF ISSUE.		
Cloth Tunics.....				
Serge Jackets.....				
Cloth Trowsers.				
Serge Trowsers.....				
Shakos				
Busbies.....				
Forage Caps.....				
Great Coats.....				

I further certify that the Corps has been efficiently maintained since the last issues were made, and that the Corps is now efficient, and it appearing at my inspection held at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 18 . that the Corps requires _____

I recommend the issue of the same for the following reasons : _____

_____

Brigade Major.

Dated at _____ } _____ day of _____ 18 . }

Certified and recommended.

Dated at _____ } _____ day of _____ 18 . }

Depy. Adjt.-Genl. of Militia,
Military District No. _____

223. Officers are required to fill up and return, without delay, to the Department of Militia and Defence, a receipt for the several articles of clothing received by them for the use of the corps under their command.

Store Branch.

224. The Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties is responsible to the Minister of Militia and Defence for all clothing, Militia stores and properties committed to his charge, and under whose sole authority he acts with regard to their safe keeping, issue, and disposition.

225. Requisitions for clothing or militia stores must be made through the D. A. G. commanding the District, to the Adjutant-General of Militia, which, when approved of by him, are sent to the Minister of Militia and Defence, through the Director of Stores, for his final approval.

226. Stores issued are charged in the Registers at Head-Quarters, against the corps or individuals to whom they are issued.

227. Stores returned are received into store on the requisition of the Deputy Adjutant General in each District, and when their receipt is reported by

the store-keeper receiving them, the stores so returned are credited in the Register to the corps or indiviual who has returned them.

228. Storekeepers are subordinate and immediately responsible to the Director of Stores, and act under his orders in relation to the Public Stores and their issue.

Instructions to Store-keepers.

229. The store-keeper will take care to enter in his book every thing received by him into store, giving date, the contractors name, from whence received, whether from another and what public store or otherwise, stating which; and in the column for remarks, whether the articles so received are new, serviceable, or unserviceable.

230. At the end of every month the store-keeper will add up the several columns of receipts, he will then place under those figures the total issues for the month, to be taken from the issue book, and say, "Issued during the month of 18 ," below these figures he will draw a line, and place under the proper heads the numbers of the several articles then remaining in store, writing opposite to them the words, "Remaining in store on the 1st day of 18 ," and so on from month to month.

231. Monthly Returns are to be made by Store-keepers on the last day of each month, to the Director of Stores. These returns are to be transcripts from the Store Book, in which all receipts into store, and issues therefrom, must be shown and accounted for. The *original* vouchers for all such receipts and issues must accompany the monthly returns to head-quarters. Monthly returns of Ammunition in Magazines must be similarly furnished on the last day of each month.

232. Store-keepers are to receive into store all Militia property, belonging to the public, giving receipts for the same, which may be committed to their charge, and for which they will be held strictely responsible; and they are to take care of the same during the period the articles remain in store.

233. Except upon regular authorized requisition in writing, from the proper authority, specifying what is required to be issued, and for what service, no article is to be delivered out of store or exchanged for others on any pretext whatever. Receipts must invariably be taken for all articles delivered by the Store-keeper.

Leave of Absence.

234. No leave of absence beyond ten days can be granted to staff officers without the special

authority and sanction of the Minister of Militia and Defence, on the recommendation of the Adjutant General. Applications for leave by Departmental officers must be made through the head of their respective departments. Leave of absence to regimental officers may be granted by the Adjutant General for any period not exceeding six months, on the recommendation of the officer commanding the corps, and of the Deputy Adjutant-General of the District.

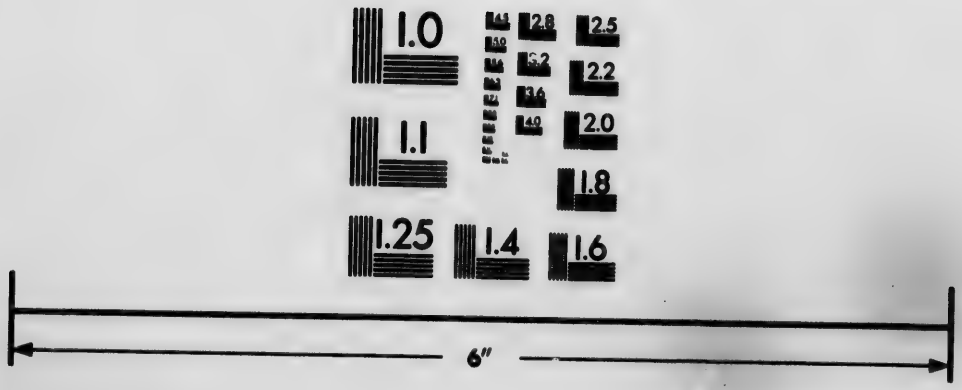
235. When Corps are assembled for the annual drill in camp, the commanding officer will not grant leave of absence to any officer, non-commissioned officer or man, except under very urgent circumstances, the nature of which must be satisfactorily accounted for at the annual Inspection, and no pay can be issued to individuals for the period of such absence.

Unless under special circumstances, and with permission of the officer commanding, no officer or man can be permitted to sleep out of camp.

COURTS MARTIAL, COURTS OF INQUIRY, AND BOARDS.

236. Under ordinary circumstances, no Courts Martial or Courts of Inquiry, or Boards, the assembly of which may entail expense, shall be held

IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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Sciences
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23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

2.8
2.5
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1.0

without the authority of the Minister of Militia and Defence, conveyed through the Adjutant General. Whenever the assembly of any Court Martial or Court of Inquiry is authorized, the pay and allowance to the members thereof will be similar to the rates payable when on active service, according to rank; but officers who may be under pay at the time of the assembly of such Courts, will, if directed to sit as members of any such Courts, receive no additional pay or allowance therefor.

237. A Court of Inquiry when authorized by Her Majesty, may be assembled by an officer in command, to assist him in arriving at a correct conclusion on any subject on which it may be expedient for him to be thoroughly informed. With this object in view, such Court may be directed to investigate and report upon any matters that may be brought before it; but it has no power to administer an oath, nor to compel the attendance of witnesses.

238. A Court of Inquiry is not to be considered in any light as a judicial body. It may be employed, at the discretion of the convening officer, to collect and record information only; or it may be required to give an opinion also on any proposed question, or as to the origin or cause of certain existing facts, or circumstances. Specific instructions on these

points are, however, always to be given to the Court. The proceedings are to be recorded in writing, as far as practicable, in the form prescribed for Courts Martial, signed by each member, and forwarded to the convening authority by the President. A Court of Inquiry may consist of any number of members (not including Medical officers), but the composition of such courts must be regulated, at the discretion of Her Majesty, by the circumstances under which they are assembled. Three members, the senior acting as President, will, in ordinary cases, be found sufficient.

GENERAL RULES FOR MILITIA ENCAMPMENT.

239. A Camp should be on dry ground, accessible from a main road, with a good supply of water and fuel in its vicinity, and within easy reach of all necessary supplies.

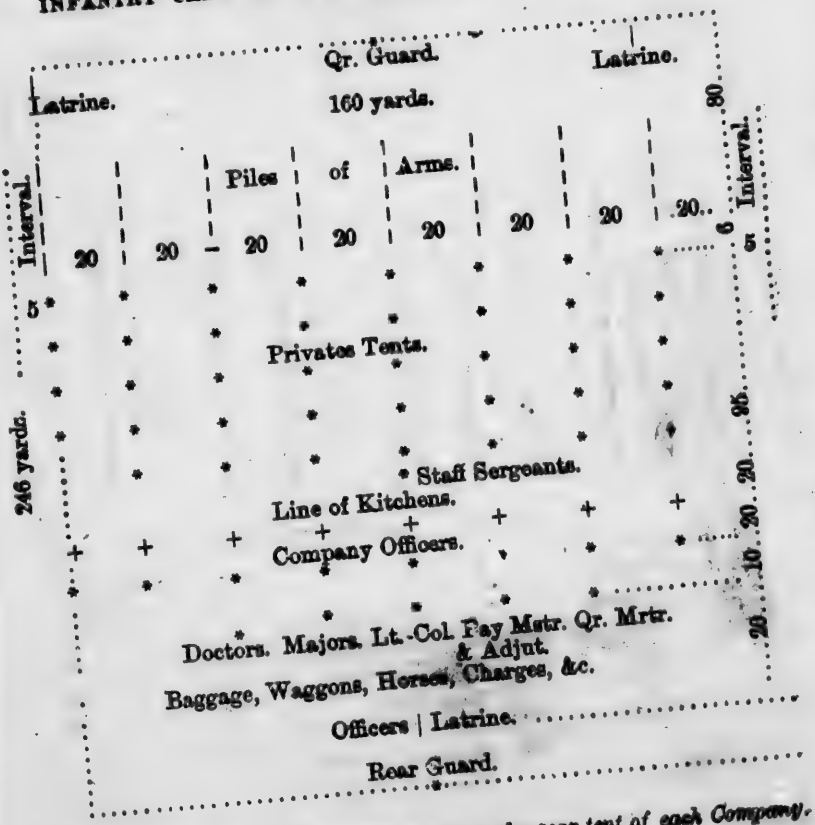
240. Whenever the nature of the ground will admit, the following mode will be observed in the formation of camps by all battalions and corps performing their annual training therein. The front of each camp to be the same as the front of a battalion or corps when in line. After the line is formed it will be broken into open columns of companies, right in front, and the tents will be pitched in line with the companies as they then stand, on the

reverse flank; each company will be told off into squads with one non-commissioned officer, in charge, and each tent will be occupied by one of these squads. The arms will be pitched by companies in line on the Pivot flank of the lines of tents. The lines of Kitchen, Staff and Company Officers tents, baggage waggons, horses, chargers &c., latrines, quarter and rear guards will be established according to the following plan :—

INFANTRY

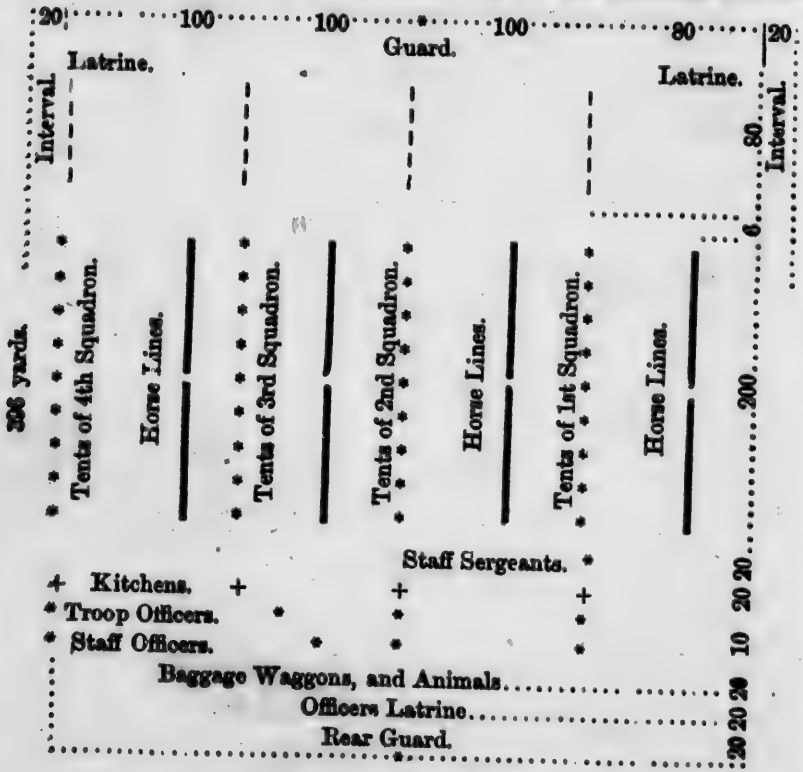
REMA

INFANTRY CAMP OF 8 COMPANIES OF 60 MEN EACH.



REMARK.—*The Color Sergeant to be in the rear tent of each Company. All measurements are in yards.*

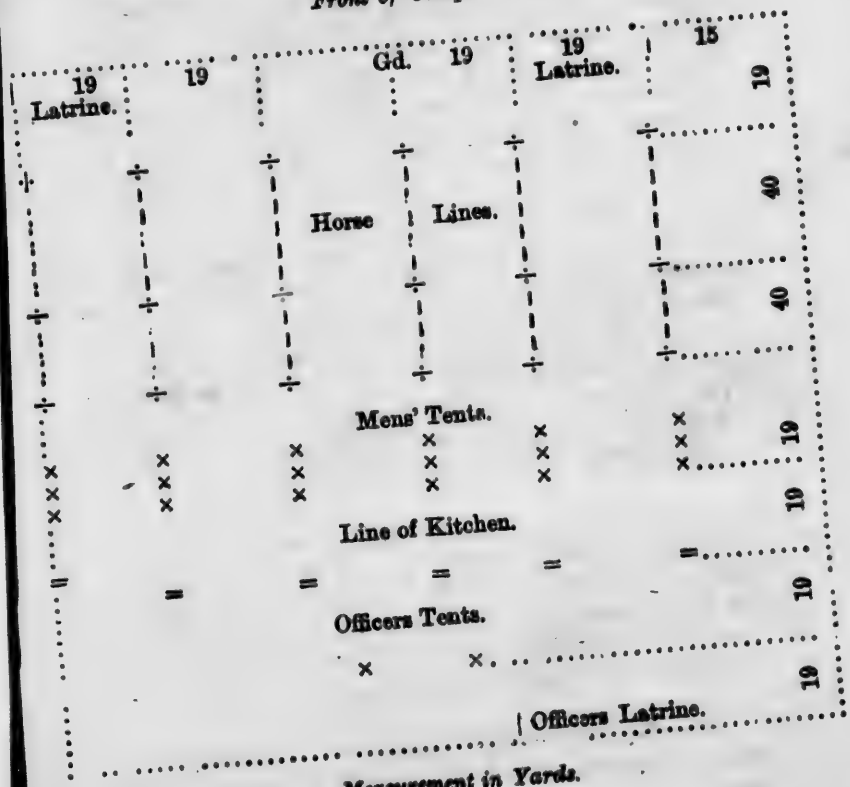
CAVALRY CAMP OF 4 SQUADRONS, OF 100 HORSES EACH.



(*Measurement in Yards.*)

CAMP OF A BATTERY OF ARTILLERY.

Front of Camp.



Measurement in Yards.

241. Officers' Tents in rear and on the reverse flank of their respective companies, as per plan; Staff and Field Officers Tents in rear of the company officers, as per plan; Rear Guard Tent at the limit of ground in rear of all; Hospital Tent, in a place selected by the Medical Officer; Stores and Commissariat property, horses, waggons &c., on the most suitable ground in rear of Staff Officers Tent.

242. Each Commanding Officer of a Battalion should have a distinguishing flag erected in front of his tent; Quarter and Rear Guard Tents should be placed at the points indicated in the plan. A small trench should at once be dug round each tent to carry off surface water, and keep the ground dry. The colours of a Corps should be in charge of the quarter guard, and stacked (in their cases) under charge of the sentry of that guard.

243. A camp police should be detailed under the Battalion Quarter Master, to cleanse the ground daily of any offal or broken glass, &c., that may be thrown about by the men after meals, and to prevent "nuisance" being committed in any place except that set apart for the purpose.

244. Kitchens should be made so as not to incommode the occupants of the tents by their smoke, and yet be within a reasonable distance of the men's

tents. To obviate any chance of this inconvenience the doors of the tents should all face towards the front, and the kitchens placed so as no change of wind could carry the smoke into the doorways.

245. Every morning, except when it rains, the sides of the tents should be rolled up, and, previous to retiring for the night, all the tent ropes should be slacked off a little, as the rain or dew will tighten them enough to draw the pegs, and strain, if not tear, the canvas.

246. Latrines are to be made in the most convenient situations, and the utmost attention must be paid in this and every other particular to the cleanliness and salubrity of the camp. Whenever practicable, the pioneers are to construct the latrines and other essential conveniences before the force arrives on the camping ground.

247. A captain and subaltern of the day is to be detailed daily, and those next for duty are to be named in the same orders. None of these officers should leave the camp during their tour of duty. Guards will be relieved regularly at the same hour daily. The inlying piquet of such strength as the commanding officer may think necessary, will parade nightly at sunset, and fall in at tattoo and reveille for roll call, and should it be called out on an alarm,

the captain of the day will command it. He will also parade the guards and march them off, and receive the reports of the dismounting guards before he dismisses them. He will, assisted by the subaltern of the day, visit the men's tents at all meals, and generally superintend the cleanliness and regularity of the camp, and report anything extraordinary to the Commanding Officer. He will also visit the sick in Hospital at uncertain hours, and all guards by day and by night; the performance of which duties must be stated in his morning report, and he is to see that the tent ropes are duly slackened when necessary.

248. No officer or man is to absent himself from camp without leave from the commanding officer; and if the camp is in the vicinity of a village or town, frequent patrols should be sent out to arrest any man found without a pass, or such as having passes may misconduct themselves.

249. When a battalion marches on to its ground, a portion of the advanced guard, previously warned, immediately takes possession of the spot where the quarter guard tent is to be erected, and where a small camp colour should have been already placed by the quarter master, with the approval of the commanding officer; and the necessary number of sentries to cover the front of the camp are then

thrown out. At the same time a rear guard, similarly warned, marches to the spot where the camp rear guard is to be located. The battalion is then formed in open column right in front, facing the right flank of the camp guard, so that each company will stand on the parade opposite the ground previously marked off for its tents, by the quartermaster. The tents are then deposited near the several companies; the captains immediately order arms to be piled, packs taken off, and the men are told off by squads, proportionate to the number of tents to be pitched. The work is proceeded with in silence, non-commissioned officers directing the men where to drive the pegs, &c. In a few minutes the camp for the men should be completed. After which, and not before, fatigue parties may be told off to pitch the officers' tents. The companies' cooks, under the direction of the quartermaster, having selected a place for their kitchens, fatigue men collect fuel, &c., and the preparation of the meal is forthwith commenced.

250. A Battalion on the march, should have all the men warned for their several duties at the last halting place, before entering the camping ground.

Regulations Respecting the Issue of Tents and Blankets for use during Annual Drills in Camp.

251. When in store and available for such

service, tents and blankets for use by Corps authorized to perform the Annual Drills in Camp, may be issued upon requisition of the Deputy Adjutants General of the several Military Districts, in the usual way.

252. The following is the maximum number of Tents and Blankets which will be authorized to be issued :

Circular Tents Complete.

Battalion Staff.	Commanding Officer, ...	One.
	Two Majors, ...	One.
	Surgeons, ...	One.
	Adjutant and Orderly Tent, ...	One.
	Paymaster and Quartermaster, ...	One.
	Quarter Guard and Rear Guard, ...	Two.
	Officers of each Company, ...	One.
	Each ten Non-Commis. officers and Men,	One.

Blankets.

For each Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, and Man, ... One.

Each Tent, complete, consists of one Linen Tent, —one Linen Bag for same,—one Tent Pole, in two pieces,—one Pin Bag, containing one Mallet and handle, and 45 tent Pins. Blankets are packed in linen Valises, each containing twenty.

253. On receipt of Tents and Blankets, the Battalion Quarter-Master should inspect and ascertain that all the articles forwarded for use by the Battalion are in accordance with the quantities notified from District Head Quarters,—and for which he will obtain and transmit the receipt of his Commanding Officer.

254. The value of any article of Camp Equipment issued from the Public Stores, which may be lost or damaged beyond what may be considered fair wear and tear, while in possession of any Corps of Militia, will be recovered from the company liable therefor by stopping from drill pay.

255. The Deputy Adjutant General in each District will detail an Officer to attend at the breaking-up of each Camp, to assess damages and receive over the Tents and Blankets issued to the Corps.

256. Damages and deficiencies to be charged at the following rates,—value as stated being for new articles. As regards the Tent, if torn or otherwise damaged, and not rendered wholly unfit for further use, damage to be assessed;—in other respects the prices absolute:

Linen Tent (only), ...	$21 50
Linen Tent Bag, ...	1 00

Tent Pole, in two pieces, ...	0 75
Linen Pin Bag, ...	0 50
Mallet, ...	0 20
Tent Pins, each, ...	0 01
Hook or Eye, large, ...	0 03
do small, ...	0 01
Lashings for Tent Pole, each, ...	0 03
Binding Rope for Tent, ...	0 05
Bracing Lines, each, ...	0 06
Wood Runners for bracing lines, each, ...	0 01
Wood Buttons, ...	0 01
Lashings for Tent Bags, each, ...	0 05
Lashings for Pin Bags, ...	0 03
Grey Blankets, Canadian, weighing 4 lbs,	2 15
Linen Valise for Blankets, ...	2 75
Inside Lashings for Blanket Valise, each,	0 05
Outside Lashing for do do each,	0 15

257. When stoppages are made for damages and deficiencies, a return of the same is to be made to the Deputy Adjutant General of the District, for transmission to Head Quarters.

258. To prevent the linen duck of which the tents are made becoming mildewed or rotten, it is absolutely necessary that tents which have been pitched, be thoroughly dried before they are stowed away, or returned into store.

259. In sending out and returning into store articles of camp equipment, any necessary address is to be attached to each package by card or label, and not by writing on the package itself.

Instructions Relating to Marking of Arms and Accoutrements.

260. All rifles belonging to the Dominion of Canada, in possession of corps of Militia, and not properly marked as directed hereunder, are to have the letters D.C. representing 'Dominion of Canada' stamped upon the side of the stock.

261. Beyond the above letters, Companies not in Battalion and Companies of Engineers and Garrison Batteries of Artillery not attached to a Battalion, are to have no other marks placed upon the rifles issued to them.

262. All Battalions of Rifles and Infantry, except the Grand Trunk Brigade, are to have the Rifles and Accoutrements which are issued to them, marked, in addition to the above letters, with the number of the Battalion and the number of the Rifle and set of Accoutrements—each Battalion to number the arms and each article comprising the accoutrements, from one up to the total strength of the Battalion.

7
20

263. No company marks are to be used, the number of the Battalion and the Battalion number of each rifle and set of accoutrements is considered sufficient.

G T
5
32

264. The Rifle Battalions of the Grand Trunk Brigade to have, in addition to the marks prescribed for other Battalions, the letters G. T. placed over the number of the Battalion upon all articles marked. The Battalions of Garrison Artillery forming part of the Grand Trunk Brigade to have their rifles marked with the letters D. C. only.

265. When Battalions are made up of isolated companies, care must be taken that each Company has allotted to it the proper Battalion numbers, so that no two rifles in the Battalion may have the same number.

266. It is not desirable to have the impression of the stamp made deeper than will be sufficient to identify any article, as it may hereafter be necessary to change the marks upon the arms and accoutrements, if returned into store by the corps in whose possession they now are.

267. To corps in Battalion an Allowance of five cents for each rifle and set of accoutrements marked complete, and to companies not in Battalion one

cent for each rifle marked, will be paid by the department upon duplicate claims certified by the commanding officer in the usual manner.

The arms, accoutrements and saddlery issued for equipment of troops of cavalry to be marked in addition to the letters D. C., with the letter C and figure or figures representing the number of the Troop; the several Troops in the Dominion to be numbered respectively according to date of seniority of Corps. C 2

The allowance for marking each set including carbine, sword, scabbard, belts, and bucket complete is five cents, and for marking each set of saddlery complete five cents.

268. The accounts for marking arms and accoutrements of companies in Battalion are invariably to be rendered through the officer commanding the Battalion, and to be by him forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Military District

Memo for marking Battalion Arms.

On the centre of flat of the stock of the rifle on the cheek side (inside) the letters D. C. (Dominion of Canada).

On the round of brass heel plate of butt, the number of the Battalion with the large figures, and

number of rifle with the small figures directly under the Battalion number.

On the Bayonet socket below the band with small figures only, number of Battalion and number of Bayonet corresponding with the rifle to which it belongs.

Same marks on Bayonet Scabbard inside brass locket.

The Sword Bayonet for short rifle to be marked inside the handle at upper end.

Same marks on Sword Bayonet Scabbard inside steel locket.

Ramrod on the head, number of Battalion and number of ramrod corresponding with rifle to which it belongs, with small figures.

Memo for marking Battalion Accoutrements.

Pouch belt, waist belt, sling and Bayonet frog, to be marked inside with the large and small figures, corresponding with the number on the rifle.

Pouch, Bag, Ball and Cap Pouch to be marked inside the flap.

Form of Certificate.

I certify that Rifles and sets of Accoutrements now in possession of the Battalion under my command have been completely marked,

according to "the instructions relating to marking of arms and accoutrements" and that is entitled to receive the allowance authorized by the Department therefor.

Dated at this day of 187.

Commanding

TRANSPORT.

269. Except in times of emergency, all requisitions for the authorized transport of officers or men at the public expense, are to be made by the Senior Staff Officer present on duty, in the District where such transport is required. The same rule to apply to all requisitions for transport of articles of equipment which require to be returned into store.

No requisition is to be granted to any individual for the conveyance of himself, except when actually and *bona fide* proceeding on Military duty, and then only upon the order being produced, to show that he is entitled to conveyance at the public expense, either for himself or for what he may require to take with him. Officers proceeding on or returning from leave of absence, are not entitled to requisition for conveyance at the public expense.

270. Requisitions for transport of original issues of stores, or equipment out of district stores, are to

be signed, *when not issued from Head Quarters at Ottawa*, by the Store Keeper present on duty, at the place from whence the articles required are to be furnished.

271. So soon as the public company or individual, upon whom requisition for transport has been made, has completed such service, the officer, or non-commissioned officer in charge, when the transport is for officers or men, or the officer or person interested, where the transport is for stores or equipment, must certify upon the face of the requisition, the completion of the service for which such requisition was made.

272. When Corps of the Active Militia are required to perform the ordinary period of annual drill at their Battalion Head Quarters, or in Camp, and a special allowance in money in lieu of transport is authorized therefor, the commanding officer of the corps must make his own local arrangements, and pay for such conveyance as he may require in proceeding to and from the place of drill.

273. When such allowance in lieu of transport is claimed by the officer entitled to receive it for his corps, a separate and detailed account thereof duly certified by the captain and the commanding officer, is to be attached to the acquittance roll for the annual drill pay of the corps.

274. In times of emergency when immediate transport is required for the militia on actual service, and the necessary requisition cannot be obtained in time from the senior staff officer of the district, the officer commanding the corps may make the usual requisition, specifying date, designation of corps, name of place from and to which transport is required, the number of officers and men, or description of stores to be carried, but he must at the same time attach to such requisition a copy of the order upon which his corps is required to move.

275. When any Militia on actual service are on the march, or cantoned in any part of the Dominion of Canada, any Justice of the Peace, upon receiving a requisition in writing from the Officer commanding for such and so many waggons as may be requisite and necessary for the service of said Militia,—shall issue his Warrant to such person or persons as are possessed of waggons, horses or oxen, within his jurisdiction, requiring him or them to furnish the same for such service, and if any person, after receiving such Warrant, refuses to furnish the same, they may be impressed and taken for such service;—But no such waggon, horse, or ox, so impressed or taken, shall be compelled to proceed more than thirty miles, unless in cases where other waggons, horses or oxen cannot immediately be had to replace them; and such waggons, horses or oxen shall be paid for at the usual rate of hire.

276. In cases of emergency, when it is necessary to provide proper and speedy means for the conveyance by railway or by water of Militia on actual service, and also of their ammunition, stores, provisions and baggage,—any Justice of the Peace of and in the locality where such Militia are either on a march or in cantonment, upon receiving a requisition in writing from the Officer commanding such Militia for such railway cars and engines, boats or other craft, as are requisite for the conveyance of the said Troops or Militia, and their ammunition, stores, provisions and baggage,—shall issue his warrant to such person or persons as are possessed of such railway cars and engines, boats or other craft within his jurisdiction, requiring him or them to furnish the same for that service, at and after the rate of payment to be allowed by the said Justice, not exceeding the usual rate of hire for such railway cars and engines, boats or other craft;—And if any such person neglects or refuses, after receiving such warrant, to furnish such railway cars or engines, or boats or other craft for that service, such railway cars or engines, boats or other craft may be impressed and taken for such service;—But nothing herein shall impair the effect of any Act obliging any Railway Company to convey such Militia, and other articles aforesaid, in any manner or on any terms and conditions therein mentioned, or to release any such Company from any obligation or penalty thereby imposed. (See Militia law Sec. 70.)

277. When travelling by railway or steamboat the men are to be regularly seated in the cars or disposed of in the steamer, according to directions of the commanding officer, and a guard is to be established with such sentinels as may be necessary; The men must not be allowed to enter, or remain in the Cars with Bayonets fixed.

278. The commanding officer is to see that the railway cars are provided with an ample supply of drinking water, that any spirituous liquor in possession of the men is taken away and destroyed, and in steamers that none of the men be allowed to tipple at the bar; the men should also be warned, that any damage to a car or steamboat committed by them while travelling therein, will be assessed and charged against their pay.

279. The officers should constantly go among the men during a railway or steamboat journey, to attend to their wants, and to enforce orderly behaviour; and during night journeys at least one officer per company should always be up, in addition to the officer detailed for duty, and visit the men frequently; The men are not to get out of the cars during a journey by railway, nor to get off a steamer at intermediate landing places, except by special permission.

280. Every account for transport rendered to the Department must be in duplicate, and be accompanied with the original requisition upon which the transport was furnished.

REGULATIONS FOR ACTUAL SERVICE.

281. All regularly enrolled Militiamen who refuse or neglect to turn out with their corps when properly warned for actual service, are liable to be tried by a Court Martial for such refusal or neglect, which amounts to desertion.

282. All that is necessary to constitute notice to a man in the Active Militia to join his company on actual service, is that he shall be duly notified either by the captain personally or by one of the officers or sergeants of the company under his orders; the manner of notifying shall be as follows, viz: the officer or sergeant whose duty it is to warn the men of his company shall be provided with a blank roll, the heading of which shall be as follows:

Her Majesty has been pleased to order the Battalion (or Company, as the case may be) to be placed on actual service, and to muster at o'clock at

283. This heading will be read to every man, who will then sign his name in acknowledgment of his

having received notice. Should he refuse to sign his name, or if unable to write, to make his mark, a remark will be made to that effect by the notifying officer or sergeant, and signed by a witness, who will invariably accompany him; and the officer commanding will lose no time thereafter in arresting all such men belonging to his company or battalion, (as the case may be,) and reporting the same to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the District.

284. When a Militia corps is placed on service the Commanding Officer will, immediately after the first muster parade, forward to the Deputy Adjutants General an exact return of his strength in officers and men, so that no time may be lost in forwarding the pay and subsistance money of his corps, and no pay can be issued until such return has been received. In the event of a *portion* of a battalion being called out in future, no Regimental Staff Officer will accompany it without a special order.

285. The Deputy Adjutants-General will, on receipt of the returns from corps on service in their Districts, forward to the Adjutant-General at Ottawa, with the least possible delay, a general return shewing the strength of these corps by stations, and will immediately notify any changes of station that may take place.

RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES FOR OFFICERS ON ACTUAL SERVICE.

286. The following are the rates of pay and allowances of officers when on active service.

RANK.	PAY.		ALLOWANCES		
	Rate per day.		Daily rate in lieu of all allowances.		
	$	cts.	$		
Lt.-Colonel in Command of a Battalion.	4	87	1	00	Pay and Allowances for these appointments can only be granted when the Officers are serving with their own Battalion or with a Provisional Battalion, and should be included at the end of such of the Company pay lists as the Commanding Officer may direct.
Major	3	90	1	00	
Paymaster	3	05	0	90	
Adjt. with Rank of Lt.	2	44	0	90	
Do. with rank of Ensn	2	13	0	90	
Surgeon	3	65	1	00	
Asst. Surgeon	2	43	0	72	
Quartermaster	1	94	0	76	
Captain	2	82	0	76	
Lieutenant	1	[illegible]	0	72	These Officers are to be included for pay and allowances with their Men.
Ensign, 2nd Lieut. or Cornet	1	28	0	69	

287. No Regimental Staff Officer is to receive pay unless he has been regularly appointed to the Battalion or Provisional Battalion, nor is pay to be granted for Brevet Rank of any kind, nor on account of half or unattached pay. Officers are not entitled to rations of any kind at the Government expense, the rate of "allowances" above fixed being intended to cover their Lodging, Rations, Forage (mounted corps excepted), Fuel and Light.

288. The rates of pay for each non-commissioned officer and man shall be as follows for their respective grades:

Rank.	Rate of pay per day. Cts.
Sergeant-Major	100
Quartermaster Sergeant	90
Paymaster's Clerk	90
Orderly Room Clerk	90
Hospital Sergeant	90
Pay Sergeants	80
Sergeants	70
Corporals	60
Buglers	50
Privates	50

289. The N. C. O. and privates shall receive, in addition to their pay, free lodgings and rations, and the officers and men of mounted corps shall

receive forage in addition for their horses, or a daily allowance of 25 cents in lieu thereof for each horse.

FORAGE.

290. When forage is issued in kind the following scale will apply, viz.: Each horse 10lbs. oats, 12 lbs. hay, and 8lbs. straw.

RATIONS.

291. When on actual service, officers and men will receive the following rations daily:

$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb Bread or 1 lb Biscuit.
1 lb Meat.
1 lb Potatoes.
$\frac{1}{3}$ oz. Coffee.
$\frac{1}{6}$ oz. Tea.
2 oz. Sugar.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt.
$\frac{1}{36}$ oz. Pepper.

The daily ration of meat is to be increased to one pound and a half, for such days as the men are marching or doing hard work.

When fresh meat is not available, salted meat will be issued instead.

As each officer receives an allowance in money in lieu of rations, the value of any such rations

as are issued in kind to an officer, shall be stopped from his allowances.

292. When any corps of Active Militia is called out for actual service, special officers will be named from Head Quarters, to contract for the necessary supplies of rations and forage; notwithstanding which, in all cases of emergency, when the force is suddenly called out for service, and until such supply officers are named, and report for duty at the place where these supplies are required, the officer commanding the force on service, will make such local, temporary arrangements as may be necessary, for the daily supply of rations to the officers and men requiring them.

293. When Active Militiamen are confined in any local Prison for a civil offence, no charge will be included for either pay or rations during the period of such confinement.

294. When men are sent away from their post to any other, singly or in small parties, on escort or other detached duty, a special marching allowance, to be hereafter determined, will be made to each man so detached, for the day or days on which he is actually and necessarily detained on the journey. If any Militia are on actual service in camp or barracks at the post to which he is detached, he will be at-

tached to one of the companies during his stay, and be taken on the ration list of that company. Otherwise the marching allowance will be continued, and he will find his own board and lodging during his stay.

295. The Department will in no case recognize any claim, on the part either of individuals or communities, for supplies of any description furnished to the Active Militia, unless they can produce a receipt or requisition for the articles furnished, signed by a responsible officer.

IN BARRACKS.

(Actual Service.)

LIGHT.

296. One coal oil lamp will be allowed for every ten men, with such an allowance of coal oil and wick as may be absolutely necessary. The allowance of oil must be left to the personal supervision of the commanding officer, who is hereby enjoined to take care that it is used only for the non-commissioned officers and men, and in such quantities as may be absolutely necessary. One coal oil lamp will also be allowed for each Guard Room. The expense of the first supply of coal oil lamps will be charged to

the Government, but all subsequent charges must be borne by the Corps.

FUEL.

297. In making contracts for supplying fuel wood, it must be stipulated that the cord of wood shall measure 128 cubic feet, i. e. 8 feet (or 96 rations or inches) long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet wide; if the *sticks* are less than 4 feet, the necessary quantity must be added by the contractor, so as to make up the cord to 128 cubic feet.

POSTAGE.

298. Under regulations of the Post Office Department, letters for or from non-commissioned officers and privates of the Active Militia of Canada, when *on active service*, can be forwarded between any place in Canada and any other place in Canada on prepayment of two cents for each letter.

299. The formalities which require to be complied with are:

1. The letter must not exceed half an ounce in weight.
2. The letter must refer solely to the private affairs of the militiaman on active service.
3. The name of the militiaman, his class or

description, and corps to which he belongs, must be specified in the direction of the letter; and certified by the commanding officer thereon.

4. The foregoing descriptions must be fully written in the address in the following form, the initials of the name of any corps being insufficient.

From A. B., Private or Sergt. as case may be
———Batt. or Corps.

To (here insert direction.)

Place.

C. D.———
Officer Comdg. Corps. }

5. Letters posted without a compliance with the above regulations, are liable to full letter postage.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

300. Requisitions are to be forwarded, from time to time, approved by the commanding officer of the post, for such books and stationery as may be absolutely required for the orderly room and paymaster's office, and the same will be provided by the Department: an allowance of $2.00 per company

per month for stationery, will be included in the pay-list, and paid by the paymaster to the captain and charged in his monthly account.

The books authorized to be supplied to each Battalion on actual service, on application of Commanding Officer, are :

1. Battalion Order Book.
1. Officer's Roster Book of duties, and for each company on actual service, to be supplied in like manner,
1. Company Order Book.
1. Defaulter Book.
1. Company Ledger.

DUTIES OF BATTALION OR DETACHMENT PAYMASTERS.

(Actual Service.)

301. Every Battalion will be provided with a regular paymaster. In every detachment of not less than five companies, an officer will be appointed to act as paymaster, with a sergeant as clerk, and will receive paymaster's pay.* Where *two* and not more than *four* companies are quartered together, an officer will be detailed to act as both *pay* and *quartermaster*, with paymaster's pay, and will be

* Note.—This will not be in addition to his regimental pay but inclusive thereof.

responsible for the correct and punctual fulfilment of the duties prescribed for each. Where a post consists of one company only, or part of a company, the officer in command is responsible for the due performance of the duties prescribed for the paymaster and quartermaster.

302. Every paymaster will, immediately on being placed on actual service, draw up an accurate nominal and numerical roll of the men of his battalion or detachment, with a column of rem aks shewing when any man becomes non-effective, and he will lose no time in forwarding a requisition, according to form, for a week's pay in advance, for his men.

303. If district or other paymasters choose to employ, for the purpose of paying Militiamen in their districts, agents who are not duly authorized for that service, they will do so on their own responsibility and at their own risk; any loss which they may incur by such a proceeding will fall on themselves alone.

DUTIES OF QUARTER-MASTERS IN THE FIELD.

(Actual Service.)

304. When a battalion or detachment is ordered to

proceed to any post away from its own head quarters it should invariably be preceded by a field officer or experienced captain, accompanied by the quartermaster and by a steady non-commissioned officer, with one man per company, who will make arrangements for sheltering the men if unprovided with tents, as well as for the necessary supplies of food.

As a rule the men are not to be billeted upon the inhabitant householders, unless there are no other means available for securing shelter; this to be decided by the Commanding Officer.

305. Where the men are to be in billets, the quartermaster will endeavor in all cases to procure them by agreement with the householders at a rate, for the board and lodging of each man, not exceeding 40 cents per day; should this be impracticable, recourse must be had to compulsory billeting. Care must be taken that the billets are not too widely scattered, and that they are as nearly as possible grouped within a circle of which the alarm post is the centre. The commanding officer's quarters should always, if possible, be the alarm post.

306. The billet arrangements should be completed before the arrival of the force, so that the men may not be kept waiting. The one man previously detached from each company should shew the billets allotted for his company. In all cases the officer

charged with the billet arrangements should wait first on the Chief Magistrate of the place, and request his assistance and influence with the householders, which will much simplify the work. Where the men are boarded and lodged by agreement, a bed and sufficient covering must invariably be provided. Every captain should have a list of his company billets so that if suddenly moved no delay in payment should occur. Where recourse is had to compulsory billeting the officer charged with the arrangement shall make requisition according to following form on the Chief Magistrate or any Justice of the Peace, for billets for the required number of men:

——————— Place and date.

Required billets for ——— Officers and ——— non-commissioned officers and men of the Militia, and stabling and forage for ——— horses belonging to said force.

Signature of Commanding Officer.

To ——————, Esq.,
Justice of the Peace,
at ————

BILLETING AND CANTONING TROOPS AND MILITIA WHEN ON ACTUAL SERVICE.

307. In times of emergency, when the Active

Militia, or any Battalion or detachment of the same are on the march, or are cantoned in any part of this Dominion, any Justice of the Peace shall, upon receiving a requisition in writing from the officer commanding them, quarter and billet the said Militia upon the several inhabitant householders in the locality where the said Militia are to halt on their line of march, or are in cantonment; and every such householder shall receive the Militia so billeted upon him, and furnish them with houseroom, fire and utensils for cooking, and candles or other light.

308. If any inhabitant considers himself aggrieved by having a greater number of the said Militia billeted upon him than he ought to bear in proportion to his neighbours, then on complaint being made to two or more Justices of the locality, they may relieve such inhabitant, by ordering such and so many of the said Militia to be removed and quartered upon such other person or persons as they see cause, and such other person or persons shall receive such Militia accordingly.

309. Each householder upon whom such soldiers are billeted shall receive for each non-commissioned Officer, Drummer, and Private of Infantry, a daily rate of ten cents, and for each cavalry soldier, whose horse shall be also provided with stabling and forage, a daily rate of thirty cents.

310. No Justice of the Peace having any Military Office or Commission in the said Militia, shall directly or indirectly be concerned in the quartering or billeting of any non-commissioned Officer, or Soldier of the Battalion, Corps or Detachment under the immediate command of such Justice or Justices.

311. The quartering or billeting of any Militia either on a march or in cantonment, in any Convent or Nunnery of any Religious Order of Females, or to oblige any such Religious Order to receive Militia, or to furnish them with lodging or house room, is not authorized.

The provisions of Paragraphs 307, 308, 309 310 and 311 are to apply to the Regular Army of Her Majesty, in all cases where any Regiment or detachment thereof is acting in concert with the Militia.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMMANDING OFFICERS OF CORPS.

(Actual Service.)

312. When a Corps of Active Militia is ordered to be placed on actual service, the officer commanding shall immediately notify or cause to be notified the men under his command in the manner prescribed;

and will immediately, after the first parade, forward to the Deputy Adjutant General of the District an exact return of his strength in officers and men, without the receipt of which no pay can be issued. In country districts, the captains of companies not present at the head quarters of their battalion, will be responsible for due performance of these duties. The return of their strength will be forwarded to the commanding officer of the battalion, if they form part of a battalion, or to the district staff officer direct, if they do not.

313. He will require the Paymaster to draw up a nominal roll of the men under his command, with a column of remarks, which shall shew when any man became non-effective; He will, at the first muster parade, personally ascertain that each man is in possession of the articles of equipment below enumerated, and will immediately report any deficiencies to the district staff officer.

1 rifle with small stores complete.

1 set of accoutrements capable of carrying at least 60 rounds.

1 knapsack and straps complete, with canteen, or great coat straps if knapsacks have not been issued.

1 haversack.

Sixty rounds of ball ammunition.

1 water bottle or canteen.

1 great coat.

1 change shirt, flannel or cotton, 1 do. pair socks, 1 do. boots or shoes, Needle and thread, Knife, Piece of soap, Towel,	Should be in every man's knapsack, provided by the men themselves.

314. When a corps placed on actual service is ordered away from its permanent head quarters, if the men be furnished with knapsacks, the Commanding Officer will not allow any of his men to take with them any article of baggage beyond their knapsacks. The prime necessities of a soldier on service, supposing him to be otherwise properly equipped, are food and ammunition.

315. On being suddenly detached to any place where there is no certainty of obtaining immediate supplies, the commanding officer must always take with him one day's supply of bread and cooked meat in the men's haversacks; and a supply of bread and meat for at least one day in addition. The quarter master should invariably precede the column by one day, if possible, to make arrangement for a regular supply of bread and meat at the place of destination.

316. Each man's food for one day weighs 2½ lbs.; the

food for one Company of 55 men would weigh 132 lbs.; and as the meat ought not to be too closely packed, one ordinary waggon should be apportioned to carry one day's food for eight such companies; In hot weather as it would be difficult to carry meat without spoiling, salt pork or beef should be taken instead of fresh meat; where this cannot be procured bread alone should be carried; In the last case one waggon should carry one day's consumption of bread for 16 companies.

317. The rations must be examined by the "orderly officer" every morning, who shall report to the commanding officer if the same or any part thereof be not according to contract, and the commanding officer may forthwith appoint a board who shall have power to condemn all or any part of them if found not according to contract, and a similar quantity in their stead may be purchased at the expense of the contractor, a proviso to this effect should be made in all the local contracts.

318. Any commanding officer detached with any probability of meeting an enemy, should invariably carry with him in waggons a reserve supply of ammunition, over and above the 60 rounds per man in the pouches, of at least 50 rounds per man.

319. Commanding officers may provide transport

for camp equipage, (when furnished,) at the rate of one waggon for every 26 tents complete, also for officers' light baggage, at the rate of one waggon for each battalion of eight companies; but they will be held pecuniarily responsible if they engage more transport than is absolutely necessary.

320. The officer commanding a battalion or detachment is responsible for the proper performance of the duties of the Paymaster and Quarter Master as laid down elsewhere in these regulations, as well as for those of all the Officers under his command.

321. Captains of companies will, unless otherwise specifically directed, personally pay the men of their companies twice every week, and also, when the men are in billets, personally pay the billet accounts of the men of their companies punctually every Saturday, or before marching away. The money for these purposes will be handed them by the paymaster.

322. Commanding officers accepting from individuals or communities supplies which do not fairly come under the head of those which should be furnished by the government, will do so on their own responsibility. No claim for such supplies will be entertained by the Department.

323. Where no deficiency exists in the supplies

which the government should furnish. commanding officers will not accept of any supplies from other sources except as a gift, or on their own responsibility.

324. Commanding officers are responsible for the safety and preservation of all public stores which have been issued to their corps; and under them the captains of companies, are responsible that the arms of their men are kept at all times in clean and serviceable condition. It is not to be permitted on any pretext whatever that a rifle shall be returned to the company's arm-racks after firing, until it has been properly cleaned.

325. In the event of a Militiaman losing or damaging any of the Government property with which he is entrusted, a report thereof should immediately be made to the Department by his commanding officer, in order that the value of the said property may be deducted from his pay in the next monthly paylist; and, with the view of carrying this order into effect, a *special* Inspection will be made once a month, or at the termination of service, by the officer commanding at each post, of all Barracks occupied by the Militia as well as of all the public property in their possession, and a report thereof, shewing the expense of all the damages and deficiencies, should be made to the

District Staff Officer immediately after such inspections.

326. When corps are relieved from actual service, commanding officers will take all articles of public property, such as knapsacks, haversacks, water canteens, &c., into the battalion or company store; and will forward a return to the District staff officer which shall shew in one column the articles received, in a second articles in possession, and in a third the cause of deficiencies.

327. Loss of private property incurred by Militia on service will not be made good by the public, unless it can be clearly shewn that the loss was not in any manner attributable to carelessness, that it was unavoidable, and that the articles lost were part of their necessary equipment as soldiers.

328. No Field Officer is on any account to accompany his battalion on actual service unless he is provided with a horse.

329. When any force leaves its own head quarters, the officer commanding will at the end of its journey send to the District staff officer a "*Marching in State.*"

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DETAIL.

COMPANIES.	Field Officer.	Captain	Subalterns.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	REMARKS.

Date and hour of Departure and Arrival.	From.	To.	No. of Miles.	How performed, by what Conveyance.	Remarks explanatory of Detentions, &c.

I certify that "the Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia, 1870," have been strictly adhered to during this march.

Commanding

To the Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No.——

——(Place.) Dated at——

this——day of——187 .

WHEN ON THE MARCH.

(Actual Service.)

330. The men composing any column of march, to march at attention when passing through towns and villages; at other times, although marching at ease, they will strictly keep their ranks. A party in proportion to the strength of the column to be detailed invariably as an advanced and rear guard. An uniform steady pace, about three miles an hour to be kept up; the column to halt for five minutes at the end of the first half hour; and after that at the of end every hour's march.

331. An officer or non-commissioned officer with a party of one man per company to be sent in advance to choose a convenient spot at which to halt for meals, and to light fires for cooking if necessary. An intelligent officer with party similarly to be sent in advance to select a spot for camp or bivouac if necessary. Under no pretence are the men to be allowed to enter taverns to drink on the line of march. No man is to fall behind during the march but by leave of the captain of his company, and then always to have a non-commissioned officer left with him to bring him on.

332. If the march is to extend beyond one day,

officers should pay particular attention to the condition of the feet of their men. The subaltern officers should personally see that the men wash their feet on arriving at a halting place for the night, and should satisfy themselves by personal inspection that the nails are properly cut. A good officer will attend to this injunction; a careless officer will probably turn it into ridicule to cover his own laziness. It is impossible for men to march for many days consecutively without following this prescription, and the fate of a battle may very easily depend on the men being in good marching condition. Every man should have in his possession a piece of soap, and should soap the inside of the heel of his stocking before commencing each day's march, and the officers should see that this is done by every man. The men should be cautioned to drink on the march no more than is necessary to satisfy thirst, as over indulgence in this respect increases the craving it is intended to allay.

333. The men on arriving at the night's halting place should never be kept waiting. The camp or bivouac or the billets should be already prepared for them, and they should be dismissed to their rest with the least possible delay consistent with discipline. If the men are to be in billets, every man must be acquainted with the locality of the alarm post before being dismissed to his billet. The alarm post of

each company should be the captain's billet, from whence it should be marched by the captain to the general rendezvous. A guard is to be established immediately on arriving at the halting place for the night. All men required for duty to be warned before they are dismissed to their billets or camp.

334. The officer in command of a column will, on arriving at any post where a senior officer may be stationed, report to the senior officer for orders—and the billet party sent on to provide billets at such a post will in the first place report to the senior officer, on whom will devolve the responsibility of making requisitions for billets on the chief magistrate, or of superintending the arrangement of billets by agreement with the householders.

DUTIES OF ADVANCED GUARDS.

335. The usual mode of forming an advanced guard is to be found in the drill book.

336. The duty of an advanced guard is simply to feel the way for the column of march, and to give timely notice of approaching danger. Its strength and composition must depend on the strength of the column and the nature of the country. The distance of the leading files of the advanced guard from the head of the column of march must be regulated, in general terms, by the necessity of

affording such timely notice of the vicinity of an enemy as will enable the column of march to form in line of battle, in order to make or repel an attack.

337. The number of connecting files between the leading files of the advanced guard and the column, must depend on the nature of the ground. In an open country where there is a clear view, there is obviously need of fewer connecting files than in a hilly country, or in a wooded country when the road is not straight.

338. An advanced guard is never to engage the enemy unless it is necessary, in order to enable the column to form line of battle, to oppose the enemy's advance. All ground on either side of a road where an enemy could remain concealed, must be examined by extending a sufficient number of files for that purpose, before the column advances. The heights bordering defiles must be similarly examined, and if necessary, occupied until the column has cleared the defile.

339. An advanced guard on a plain is simply a line of skirmishers with supports, and if far distant from the column with a reserve. Every advanced guard should be provided with a proportion of axes and intrenching tools.

340. If an officer commanding a column of march finds himself suddenly in presence of an enemy strongly posted, he is not to take the bull by the horns by attacking that strong position in front unless circumstances should render that course imperative. This can never be the case where the enemy is a foreign invader of the soil for he has only one direction in which he can safely retreat, while the column being in its own country can move safely in any direction. In such a case a movement round one flank or other of the enemy will oblige him to quit his vantage ground for fear of having his line of retreat intercepted, and that flank should be chosen which actual circumstances indicate as the most advantageous. For instance, if a column, marching to effect a concerted junction with another force, should find its way suddenly barred by an enemy in a strong position, the column should move round that flank of the enemy which will bring it most quickly in communication with the force it is intended to join. Otherwise that flank should be chosen which will place the column most quickly on the line of the enemy's retreat.

341. Such a flank march must never be made under fire. The column must withdraw beyond range before commencing it, and the flank march must be covered by a strong skirmish line.

DUTIES OF FLANK AND REAR GUARDS.

HINTS ON SKIRMISHING.

342. Skirmishers (with supports and a reserve if necessary) can be extended to protect the flanks of a column; when so extended they move by the flank inclination of their files in a direction parallel to the advance of the column, their supports corresponding with such movements. Whenever the column is halted flank guards face outwards.

343. Should the column have to retreat and the rear guard become engaged in disputing the ground with the enemy, the flanking parties must be particularly on the alert to check any attempt on the enemy's part to steal round and turn the flanks, which it may be presumed a pursuing enemy will always endeavour to do.

344. It may be often desirable, with the view of searching ground more effectually, to move the flanking line of skirmishers, properly supported, in prolongation of the skirmishers of the advanced guard, and retired into direct echellon.

345. It is the duty of Rear Guards acting in concert with the flanking parties, to protect the rear and flanks of the column from sudden attack, to secure

the safety of the baggage, and to bring on stragglers. A Rear Guard is usually kept closer to the main body than an Advanced Guard, the mode of forming it is to be found in the Drill Book, its strength and composition must depend upon circumstances and the nature of the country, also, whether the Column is engaged in making a forward movement, or in retiring before a superior force, in the latter case there is no duty that demands more skill, judgement, courage, and determination on the part of the Commanding Officer and men under his command.

346. Every Rear Guard should be provided with axes and entrenching tools, in order to have the means of breaking up roads, blocking up defiles and bridges, intrenching positions, and throwing obstacles in the way of a pursuing enemy; a few trees judiciously felled across a road at well chosen spots, may cause considerable delay to the enemy and check pursuit.

347. When in actual presence of the enemy a retreat is usually conducted by the successive retirement of skirmishers on their supports, who have previously been extended, if possible under cover, fresh supports being thrown out from the reserve, and thus the whole may be withdrawn in succession from point to point, selecting the most advantageous

positions which the nature of the ground along the line of retreat may afford.

348. Should the Rear Guard be hard pressed, every wood, fence, bridge, or defile, should be defended with the greatest vigour and obstinacy.

349. If there be Cavalry or guns with the Rear Guard they should be brought into use, in order to support and relieve the Infantry, wherever circumstances may render it desirable, and the nature of the ground will admit.

350. When skirmishing, men should remember that in the field an enemy will be opposed to them, whose business is to keep himself as much as possible under cover at the same time that he fires upon them whenever they expose themselves.

351. Two lines of skirmishers opposed to each other on smooth ground, and keeping their lines properly dressed, are never seen in a real fight. All that is required is that the men of a line of skirmishers should be in such communication that they are able to afford each other a mutual support. In advancing across open and unbroken ground, the line will be maintained with more or less regularity, because there is no inducement to break the order

352. Where ground is broken, so as to afford cover in some parts and not in others, the files advancing over the unbroken ground, should observe a regular line; but those files which may have in front of them any ground where cover is to be obtained, such as a hillock, or a clump of trees, or rocks, should dash forward to seize it at their utmost speed, notwithstanding that by so doing they may place themselves in advance of the general line by 30 or 40 paces.

353. If the enemy is in possession of this vantage ground, a dash to dispossess him of it should be made, by the converging at full speed of such a number of files as will serve to drive him out. If you succeed in doing so, you establish a post in the midst of the enemy's lines, and he must fall back, because you flank him on both sides, while your general line advancing occupies him in front. If the enemy's skirmishers are sheltered by a hedge, ditch, bank or any other line affording cover, a quick officer will select the weakest point in the enemy's line for attack, and will direct a number of files to converge on that point at full speed sufficient to overcome resistance. In this way again a post will have been established in the midst of the enemy's line, which will flank him to right and left, while your general line advancing will occupy him in front.

354. Skirmishers advancing in the open should consider no inequality or accident of ground too insignificant to afford shelter of some sort, if it does not protect one part of the body, it will another. Thus even a large stone should be made use of, and a small tree stump may save a man's life.

355. In wood fighting no man should fire except from close behind a tree; after delivering his fire, he must load under cover of the same tree; and when loaded, he will first select a tree in advance, and then dash up to it suddenly—and so on. Experienced skirmishers in a wood will establish a footing in this way often close to the enemy's general line. And if this is done and maintained, the enemy's line must go back.

356. Skirmishers when holding ground in the open where there is no cover, should lie down, their supports and Reserve, when within range of fire and no cover available for them, conforming to that movement.

INFANTRY ESCORT FOR PROTECTION OF ARTILLERY.

357. In view of the Long Range of the Rifles now used in modern warfare, it will generally be found necessary, in order to protect the Gunners of a Field Battery in position, to attach a detachment of

Infantry to it as a Guard, a sufficient portion of a detachment so employed should be extended in skirmishing order, on one or both flanks of the Battery and in advance, the remainder should be kept behind in support, if possible under any available cover that may offer, but never directly in rear of the Guns, unless under cover.

358. The Skirmishers can be directed either to pick off the enemy's Gunners or to keep down the fire of their sharp shooters, as circumstances may render most desirable.

359. Whenever the Battery advances, the Skirmishers cover its advance, acting on, and in advance of its flanks.

360. If the Battery retires, the support should stand fast until the Batteries has passed some way in rear of it, when the whole escort, both Skirmishers and Support, should retire steadily, masking the Guns.

361. Should the Battery be attacked by Cavalry the Support can, if necessary, form square near one of its flanks, and the Skirmishers rally on their own ground, as circumstances may direct.

The Attack of an Enemy's Work.

362. Every Officer should understand the mode of

attacking an Enemy's Work. The rules are few and simple.

363. When the time has come to make the Assault, a sufficient number of men (Sharpshooters) to act as a covering party, rush forward from the nearest cover in skirmishing order and lining the edge of the enemy's ditch, commence firing over the crest of the parapet through the embrasures and wherever the enemy may be seen, their duty is to keep down his fire and pave the way for the storming party; should they observe any hole or gap in the enemy's work, they should point such out to the Stormers on their arrival. Almost immediately following the covering party, the stormers who have previously been extended in skirmishing order, start at a steady double, closing in on the march and all converging towards the point of attack indicated, on reaching which they should go in with the Bayonet without a moment's hesitation, in the order in which they arrive, and after gaining an entrance, form up rapidly inside the Enemy's Works and push on. The supports in succession at short intervals should follow close on the heels of the stormers, and flood the Enemy's Works with men, clearing them out with the bayonet, pushing forward, always forward, and going at them together and with a will.

364. The men should be told that the sooner the

enemy's fire is silenced the better, and this is not to be done by exchanging shots, but by continually rushing at them with the Bayonet.

365. If there be any convenient hollows or cover half-way, they should be promptly made use of by running additional supports into them for shelter, when if more support be wanted it could be held ready and at hand.

366. In operations of this description the covering party and stormers should be composed of Volunteers, their duty should be clearly explained to them, and they should be assured of prompt and ready support —uncertainty and hesitation on these points paralyze attack, both officers and men should be as fully informed as possible of what they have to do—every contingency should be provided against, and nothing left to doubt or misconception.

Duties of Officers in Action.

367. When in action, almost everything depends on the example shewn to the men by their Officers, the latter should bear this constantly in mind and endeavour to exhibit the greatest cheerfulness, courage and determination, under all circumstances; in battle, neither the hope of reward nor the fear of punishment has so much effect as the power of

example; the leader who cries forward may see his men fly disgracefully, but he who, sword in hand, rushes on the enemy will generally be followed.

368. When a Battalion is fighting in line in close order, it is the duty of the Officers and N. C., Officers in the supernumerary Rank to prevent any break occurring in the rear rank, and they are not to allow any man to leave the ranks without orders under any pretence whatever.

369. Officers must aid in controlling and directing the fire of the men, in checking any waste or unnecessary expenditure of ammunition, and in distributing fresh supplies of the same. No one fighting in the ranks should be permitted to fall out to assist the wounded, but men should be specially appointed to this duty. If in a serious engagement this cannot be observed, the wounded must remain where they lie until the conclusion of the action.

370. When a Battalion is fighting in extended order, the Officers must be on the alert to pass the word of command along the line, as the use of the bugles on such occasions is objectionable.

371. When a Battalion or Corps has become broken or disordered, the consequence either of a successful advance or sudden reverse, it is the duty of all

Officers to exert themselves to the utmost to rally and reform the men as rapidly as possible, and when directed, to lead them on again to the attack.

DEFENCE OF POSTS.

372. Most strong dwelling houses with out-buildings, and enclosures of masonry are generally capable of being converted into strong defensive posts, which, when bravely defended, may not only seriously check and embarrass an enemy, but perhaps decide the fate of a campaign or a battle:—The officer charged with the defence of such post, should at once use artificial means of increasing the natural strength of his position, remembering that by obtaining cover and fortification, a few men would be enabled to resist the attack of many; all doors to buildings should be strongly barricaded, loop holes made in all the stories as small as possible, taking care that those in the lower story are sufficiently high to prevent an enemy closing or firing through them. Banquettes to stand upon may be made of plank, placed on boxes, barrels, &c., the glass in all the windows should be broken and removed—if the roof will burn it should be taken off, and the upper floor covered with earth—the principal beams in a house, should be propped; so as not to fall if the wall is breached; to close breaches, many household articles can be used;

books resist rifle balls, also bed sacks and pillow cases filled with earth and carpets rolled up. If there be no porches, wings, or projecting portions from which flank defence can be obtained, it is most advisable to construct something of a temporary nature in order to secure a flanking fire; a ready means of effecting this object, is by a stockade work, which may be disposed in the form of a triangle, projecting eight or ten feet in front of a window, planted in the manner and with the precaution of having the loop holes high enough. A small hole should be left in the barricade of the door or window to communicate with the interior; three or four loop holes on each face of the projection cut between the timbers, will be found very useful in defence—these contrivances are termed "tambours"—and if constructed at the angles of a building, will flank two sides; if neither time nor means will admit of their construction, as the angles are weak points, an effort should be made to pierce loop holes there.

373. A clear communication should be made round the interior of the building or enclosed space to be defended, and a portion of the garrison held in some secure and central spot in reserve—the usual proportion of such reserve varies from one-fourth to one-sixth. Ditches, seven feet wide and five feet deep, should be made in front of

each door, which, if time will admit, may be connected and carried all round the position. All obstructions outside, such as bush, trees, fences, or out buildings within range, which might favour an enemy's approach by affording cover, should be levelled or removed, and an abattis, or some such obstacle, constructed within short and easy range of the post or building, with a view of checking and disordering the enemy's assault, and detaining him at a critical moment under the close and destructive fire of the defenders, a point of the greatest importance.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The following regulations apply when claims to pensions, or gratuity on account of death, or wounds of officers and men, or of disability from illness contracted while on actual service, require to be established:

374. A Board of officers composed of one field officer and two captains of the Active Militia will be assembled at such time and place as may be ordered, and shall take cognizance and report on the various claims presented for its consideration.

375. Where the claim is on account of disability, the cause, degree and probable duration of the disability

must be established by evidence before a medical board, and the report of such board will form part of the evidence required to be produced before the board of officers referred to in paragraph 374; The claims will be divided into three classes:

1ST CLASS.

1. Claims on the part of relatives of Militiamen who have been killed in action, or who have died of wounds or injuries received, or of disease contracted on actual service.

2. The evidence required to be produced before the board in support of claims of this class, is, in the case of a Militiaman killed in action, a certificate from the commanding officer of his corps, stating that he was killed in action or on actual service. (Form marked A.)

3. *In the case of a Militiaman who has died of wounds or injuries received on actual service*, a certificate from the medical officer who first saw him after he was wounded or injured, countersigned by the commanding officer, stating the nature of the wound or injury which caused death; Also a certificate from the medical attendant at the time of death, stating the cause and date of death, (Form B.,) the same to be corroborated by any other material evidence that can be procured.

4. *In the case of a Militiaman who has died of dis-*

case contracted on actual serve, a certificate from the medical officer who first attended him after he was taken ill, countersigned by the Commanding Officer, stating the nature of the disease, and that it was contracted on actual service, (Form B.); Also a certificate from the medical attendant at the time of death, stating the cause and date of death, (Form B.)

5. In all the foregoing cases, evidence must be produced of the circumstances of the deceased, and the amount of income he was in receipt of at the time of his going on service; and whether his income died with him in whole or in part, stating what part, if any, was independent of his life; also evidence of the number, age, sex and proximity of relatives who were dependent for support on the life of the deceased; also evidence of the amount of medical attendance received by the deceased, (supposing him to have died of wounds or disease,) between the time of his discharge from actual service and the date of his death, with the names and residences of the medical attendants who had charge of him during that period. (Form C.)

2ND CLASS.

1. Claims on the part of Militiamen who have received wounds or injuries, or have contracted disease on service, which may incapacitate them

wholly from following their former trade or profession.

2. The evidence required to be produced is as follows; Report of medical board referred to in paragraph 375. (Form D.); Evidence as to the circumstances of claimants;—the amount of income he was in receipt of at the time of his going on service—whether his income depended in whole or in part on his personal exertions, and what portion thereof, if any, was independent of his personal exertions; also evidence of the age, sex and proximity of relatives who depended for support on the claimant's personal exertions; also evidence of the medical attendance received by the claimant between the time of his discharge from actual service and the date of investigation of his claim, with the names and residences of the medical attendants, who had charge of him during that period. (Form C.)

3RD CLASS.

1. Claims on the part of the Militiamen who have received wounds or injuries, or have contracted disease on actual service, such as to incapacitate them for a time from following their usual trade or profession. The evidence required to be produced is as follows: report of medical board referred to in paragraph 375, which shall establish the amount and

probable duration of incapacity; (Form D.) Also evidence of the same nature as prescribed for Claimants under the 2nd Class.

376. The Board having taken the necessary evidence will make its report—and will recommend such amounts of pension and gratuity, subject to the regulations on that head, as may appear equitable. The report of the board will be based solely on the evidence which is embodied in the "*Proceedings.*"

BOARDS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

377. The following applies to such boards as may be assembled for purposes mentioned in Paragraph 375 to investigate cases of disability of Militiamen occasioned by wounds or injuries received, or by disease contracted, on actual service. These cases are divided into two classes:

1st. Cases of Militiamen who have received wounds or injuries, or have contracted disease on actual service, such as to incapacitate them wholly from following their former trade or profession.

2nd. Cases of Militiamen who have received wounds or injuries, or have contracted disease, on actual service, such as to incapacitate them for a time from following their usual trade or profession.

378. The Board will take such evidence as may be produced, and will report its opinion thereupon, either as to the total or partial disability of the claimant; if the disability is partial, the board will state the amount of injury or incapacity under which the claimant is suffering at the date of investigation, and its probable duration; the opinion of the board will, of course, be based solely on the evidence which is embodied in the "*Proceedings.*"

FORM A.

_____ 187

I hereby certify that _____ of _____ Batt

*_____ at _____ on the _____

day of _____ 187 .

_____

Commanding _____ R

*Here state whether killed in action, with the enemy, or was wound or died of injuries received, or sickness contracted on service, or is still fering from wounds or injuries received or disease contracted on ac service.

FORM B.

_____ 18

I hereby certify that _____ of _____ Battal

was *_____ on _____ day of _____ 18

The nature of †

_____ Surgeon.

_____ Battali

A duplicate copy of this Certificate is to be forwarded, through t Deputy Adjutant-General of district, to the Adjutant General of Militi

*Here state wounded in action with the enemy or otherwise whilst active service.

†Here give a detailed account of wound or disease.

This for ding Off jutant-Ge neral, and

FORM C.

FORM OF PRIVATE PRACTITIONER'S BILL.

——— Battalion. ——— 18 .

DR TO ———

k.	Patient's Name.	Date.	Daily Prescriptions, Visits, &c.	Charges. $ c.	Remarks—By Surgeon and Commanding Officer.
			Total...	$	

This form is to be made out in duplicate to be submitted to the Com-
ding Officer for Remarks, and to be forwarded by him to the Deputy
jutant-General of the district, who will forward one copy to the Adjutant-
eral, and have the other laid before the Board of Executive Officers.

FORM D.

Proceedings of a Board of Medical Officers assembled by order of ——— to enquire into the nature of the disability of ——— of ——— on ——— day of ——— 18 .

President,

———

——— Members, ———

We do declare upon our honor that we have duly and impartially enqui ed in the case of ——— of ——— Battalion, who appear before this board this day, and we find the above named ——— is (

We do further declare upon our honor that we consider the above (2) to be (3) ——— and that the injury is equal to (4) and that he will be (5) ——— for service or his usual occupation.

Signed, ——— President

———
———} Members

(1) Here give a particular description of wound or dise se.
(2) Here state sickness incurred on actual service or wound received in ac ion.
(3) Here say severe, dangerous or slight, as the case m ay be.
(4) Here say if the disability is equal to loss of arm or leg, or eye; or any ot ier observation the Bo d may deem sufficient to meet the case.
(5) Here state if he will ever be fit or never be fit, or probable length of time in which he will be fit.

Medals.

379. No medals or decorations are to be worn by officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Active Militia, when in uniform, without due authority, except such as have been gained by them at any time for service in the defence of their country; and medals granted by the Royal Humane Society for acts of gallantry, and those gained for skill at arms, or at Rifle Matches, may be worn upon the right breast.

Discharge.

380. Every Active Militiaman shall be entitled to a discharge upon the completion of his period of service, as detailed in the Militia Act, and can receive, on application to his Commanding Officer a discharge paper according to the annexed form.

Active Militia.

Certificate of Discharge.

This certifies that——————————————————of ——————————County of——————————Province of——————————Dominion of Canada, aged——————years served continuously in——————————————

Active Militia of Canada, from the———day of———
18——, to the———day of———18——and is now
discharged therefrom.

Dated at———
the——day of ——18——} ———Captain
Commanding———
———Lt. Colonel
Commanding———

CORRESPONDENCE AND RETURNS.

381. All official correspondence and returns, intended for submission to the Adjutant General must be transmitted by Deputy Adjutants General Commanding Districts; and are not to be addressed by personal name, but officially, as follows:

"The Adjutant General of Militia,
Head Quarters,
Ottawa."

382. All official letters and reports made to Deputy Adjutants General and Brigade Majors, by Commanding Officers of Corps and Battalions, or other officers within their respective districts, are to be addressed in like manner, as follows:

The Deputy Adjutant General of Militia,
Military District No. —.
The Brigade Major of Militia,
at ———

383. All officers, in affixing their names to official documents, should specify under their signatures, which must be legibly written, their rank, with the Corps or Department to which they belong.

384. Official letters are to contain full information of all particulars upon the subject to which they relate; each letter is to refer to one subject only, and is to be written on foolscap paper, with a convenient (i. e., from half to quarter) margin; the margin always to be left on the inner side of each page. The paragraphs are to be numbered, and the enclosures (if any) described in the margin, or in a separate schedule. As a general rule, when the letter extends beyond one page, or is accompanied by enclosures, it should be written on a whole sheet.—The transmission of unnecessary enclosures is to be avoided; and when additional papers are to be forwarded, all blank fly leaves are to be removed from them.

385. Superior officers and other intermediate authorities are responsible for the correctness of what is set forth in documents submitted by them. It is their duty to endeavour to adjust all matters that come within the scope of their authority; and, in transmitting applications or correspondence to head quarters, they are invariably to state their concurrence, or otherwise, adding such additional observa-

tions, based on local knowledge, as may be necessary to enable the authorities to come to a final decision on the question without further reference and correspondence.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS,

Colonel and Adjutant General.

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